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# THE ARCHITECT

•VOLUME XV •NUMBER 4•  
•APRIL •1918•

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# THE ARCHITECT

Published by  
**THE ARCHITECT PRESS**

Associate Editors for April, 1918

WILLIAM C. HAYS	San Francisco
JOHN J. DONOVAN	Oakland
H. F. WITHEY	Los Angeles
IRVING F. MORROW	San Francisco

**HARRIS ALLEN**  
EDITOR

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APRIL, 1918

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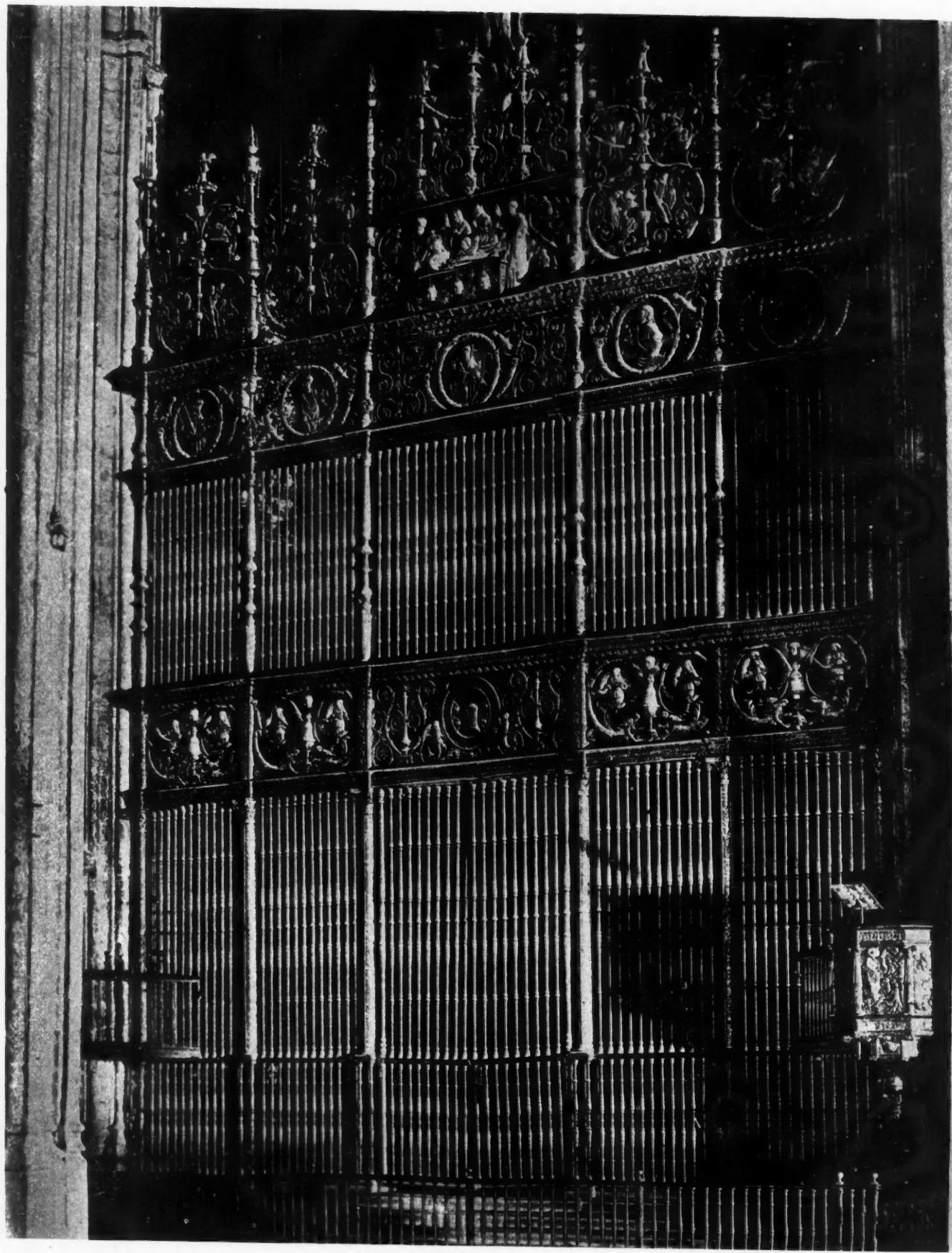
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The editor will be pleased to consider contributions of interest to the profession. When payment for same is desired, this fact should be stated.



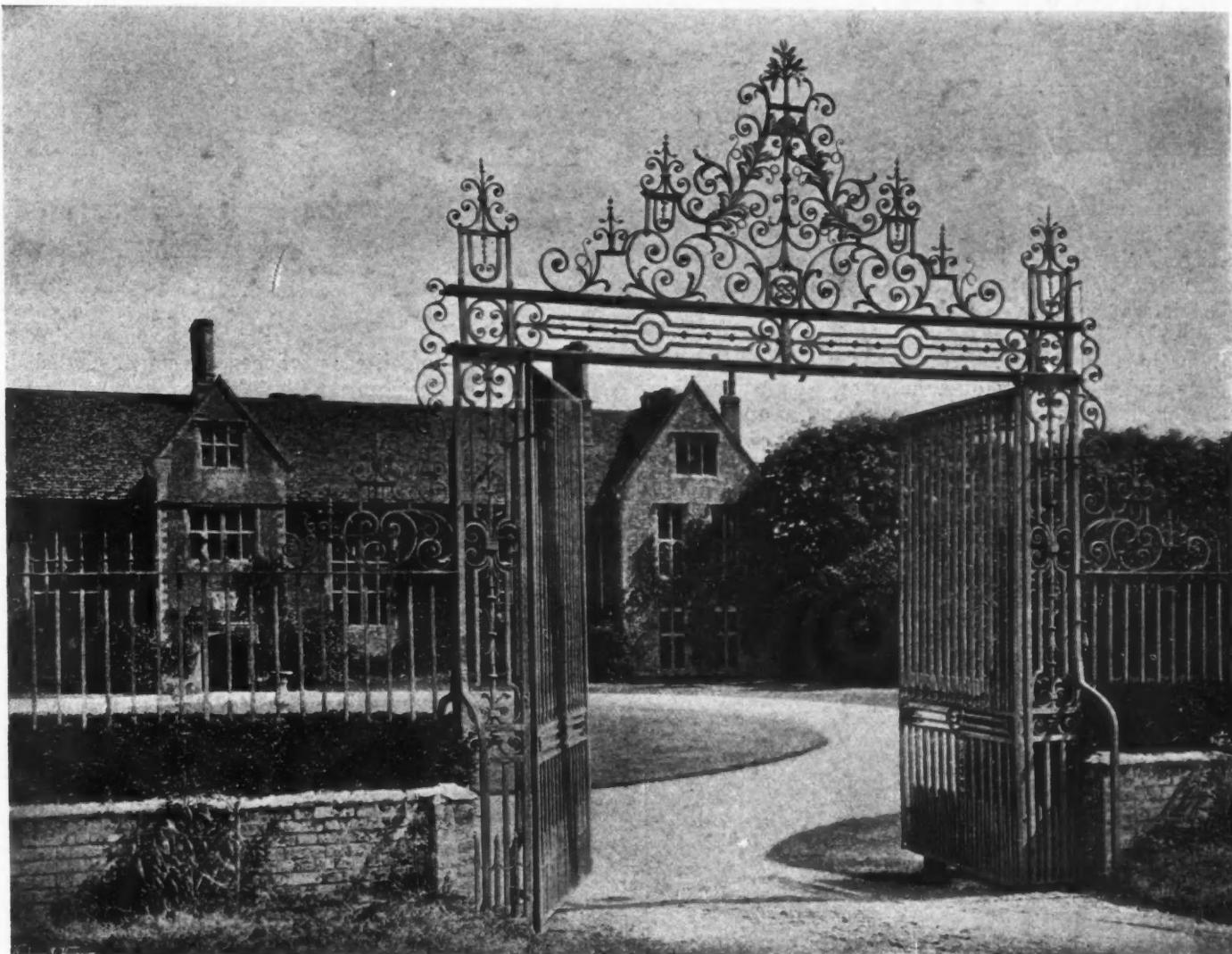
Great Screen of the Presbytery, Cathedral of Seville

# THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XV

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL, 1918

NO. 4



Fore Court Grille, Littlecote, Wiltshire, England.

## The Art of the Forge in Its Relation to Architecture

By WILLIAM C. HAYS

PART II. Continued from March number.

**I**N a previous article (THE ARCHITECT for March) an attempt has been made to study iron work with particular reference, not so much to æsthetic considerations as to the character of the material used and its physical properties, to the method of its production and to the tools used. To some extent also the simpler phases of iron working have been mentioned. These include the fundamental processes such as elongating, tapering, thickening and bending, and such changes in form as are produced by revolution of the piece. The various sorts of jointing have also been briefly described.

The processes thus far touched upon have all been

of the simple sorts, not requiring such highly specialized skill as would be called "handicraft." There are, however, forms of delicate iron work which as much resemble the jeweler's craft as the smith's. Among these is that of hand hammering comparatively thin metal into foliated and floral forms, with stems and tendrils. There is needed here not only great skill of hand, but also a sense of artistry in modeling which is far from common. In our day many such forms are common commercial "material," made and sold, to be studied by the designer as to the possibilities they offer and "worked into" the composition. So assembled and welded together, some

not unacceptable pieces of work have been done, although these would not stand comparison with the earlier work which came in every part directly from the skilled hand.

"Chasing" is a character of work to some extent resembling the engraver's, although on a much heavier, coarser scale. This consists of carving or impressing lines in pattern or design. However, since it must all be done under the blow of a hammer, the forms which can or should be chased are extremely simple. Chasing has been appropriately used, for example, in tracing out the veinings of leaf and flower forms. "Damascening" is merely another development of a pseudo-engraving process and consists in cutting a design of narrow, flowing lines into the base metal and inlaying with some other, usually a precious one.



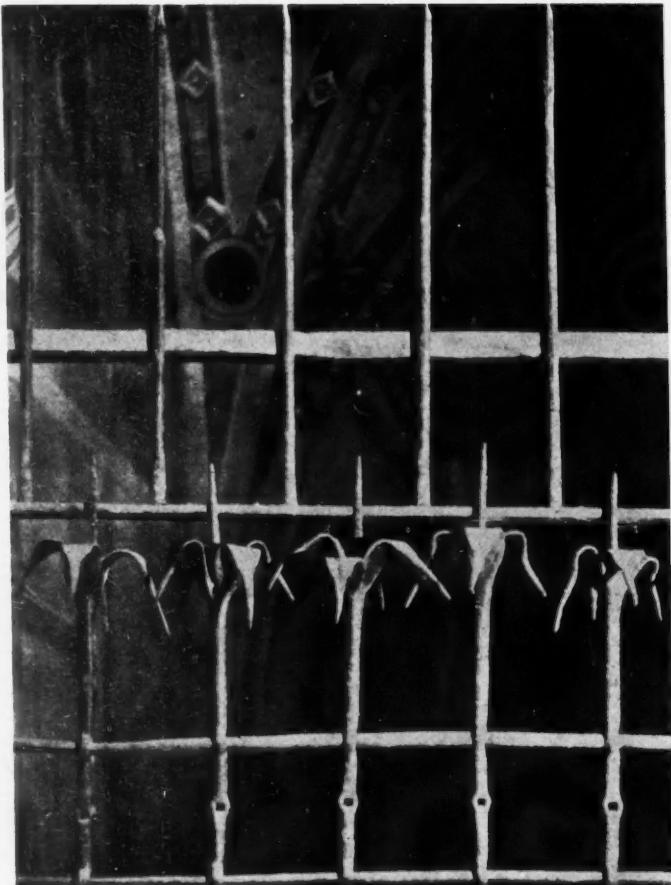
Transom Grille at Lucca

As the derivation of its name indicates, this method is an Oriental one and was brought to Spain by the Moors.

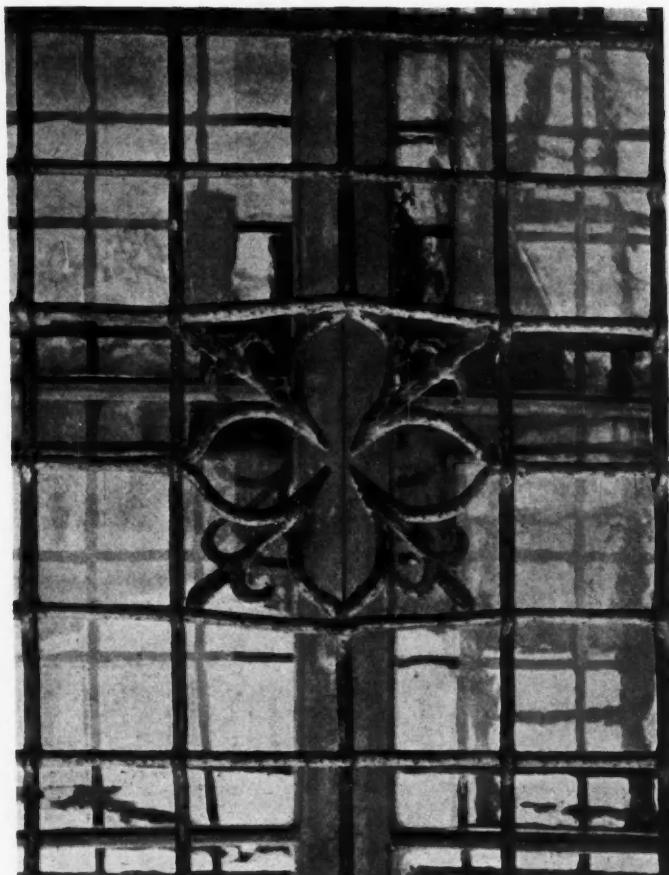
Among old Spanish works of the Gothic period there are some interesting examples in which thin sheets of iron have been combined by cutting and overlapping. It is thus that effects of small, delicately wrought Gothic

tracery were sometimes produced, the underlying sheet of metal taking an outline that follows the cusps, while the upper sheet is set back a little and takes the structural lines of the ribs and tracery.

All methods studied here are presupposed to deal entirely with hand work; for it is obvious that during the best periods of the iron-working craft, machinery and "plants" were unknown. The best of the Spaniards, indeed, were men who not only wrought the



Screen in San Clemente, Rome



Fifteenth Century Grille, Reggio, Emilia

iron, but even produced it themselves by reduction, from the ore, in their own small Catalonian forges. To such men, whose tools and equipment were always of the simplest, such operations as turning were of course impossible. It is for this reason that there is a universally distinguished quality to many of the spindle-like forms (to give an example) which the workers of the Spanish and Italian Renaissance produced solely and most skilfully by hammering. This same quality, "individualizing"—adapting the term—is also characteristic of many ancient bronze vases of Greek and early Chinese workmanship; and the writer has in mind one Chinese vase of great charm, in which there is marked dissymmetry in the lines of the two sides of the piece, which, had it been produced by rotation, must have



Transom Grille at Lucca.

been identical.

The coming of the machine in connection with modern practice has done much to facilitate speed and has greatly increased accuracy, to the loss of the higher quality—beauty. Precision in construction, fitting and adjustment is a first requisite for a piece of machinery or anything partaking of the character of machinery. The

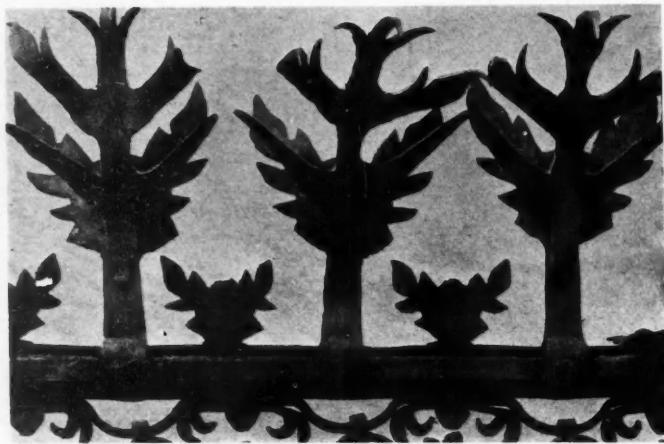
machinist who can produce work of minutest accuracy is a valuable asset in the community life, but those very qualities, which go to make the skilful mechanic, tend to destroy that which is to be sought for in the artist. A lock should be a perfect piece of mechanism; that is certainly to be hoped for, if not expected or achieved; that the visible lock plate should not be an exact counterpart of a million other lock plates, but, on the contrary, should be an interesting and



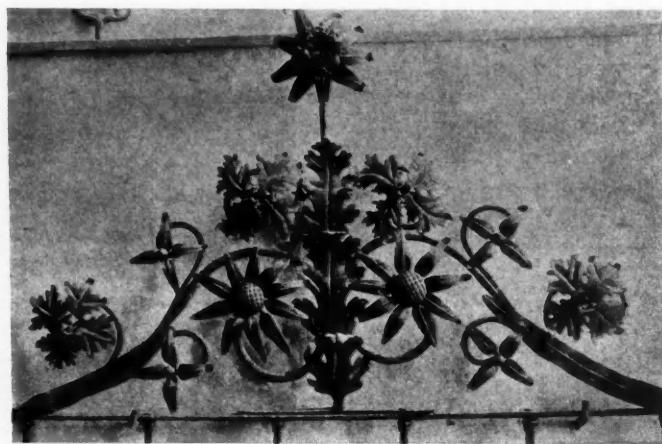
Torch Holder at Siena



Torch Holder, Reggio Emilia



Verona



Palermo

DETAILS OF GRILLE CRESTINGS

characteristic piece of work, as the Japanese differentiated their sword-hilts—this is the seldom realized dream of the architect or artist. It is doubtful if the working locks on old Spanish chests and strong-boxes are in any sense good locks. Produced at an expense

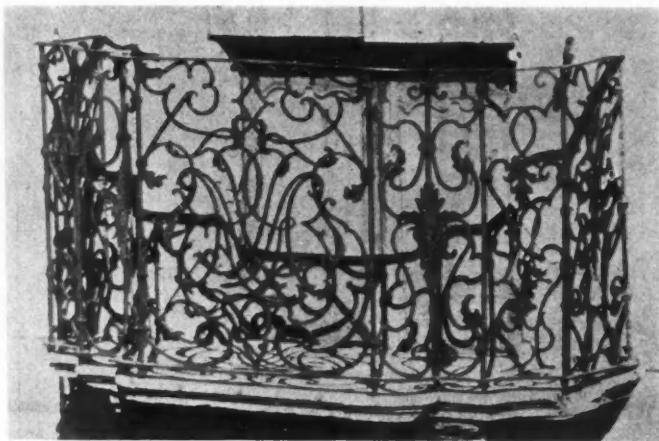
of many days of labor, they are inferior to those which a New Britain manufactory would "turn out" in a few minutes and at a trifling fraction of the cost; but seldom has a present-day workman produced anything equal to the quality and design of lock plates, keys and even hinges that in the Renaissance time passed more or less as commonplaces.

But material and workmanship are not all of any craft. We must reckon on a third factor, much less obvious, yet far outweighing these other considerations. What is the psychological response of the worker to the appeal of his task, his "morale"? Interestedly, with respect for, and understanding of, his undertaking? One is at one's best only when the *man* is lost in the *work*. In this sense, any task that can challenge and command *all* that a man has to give is worthy of that man's doing *with* his all; mere manual skill is not availing. "Dexterity—the lower technique—may become habitual, and the more brilliant kinds of habit are often mistaken for the actual intention of great art; but great art is never habitual. Art has a perpetual living intention."

A simple comparison will illustrate this matter of appeal and response inherent in any craft. Life is easy on the whole, as it is surely ease-loving, for the Italians. It was not by chance, but by choice, that the Italians of the Renaissance were bronze, silver or gold workers—jewelers, and not smiths. Between their works produced in iron and in precious metals there is a sharp demarcation in quality. Generally speaking, their ironwork has vigor, austerity and simplicity of form; but their standards were not exacting, and when it is remembered how universal was the interest in art and how many were the artists and artisans, Italy produced few artists in iron work during the Renaissance. Their life was that of luxury and their leaning was toward luxurious things. By contrast, life for the Spaniard means rigorous struggle against unyielding conditions. This, at least, is true in Catalonia and the mountain-



Start of Stair Rail, Petit Trianon, Versailles



Cremona



BALCONIES

Cremona

ous regions where, in the best period of the art, iron was produced and wrought. Something of this environment and its rugged nature is reflected in the nature of iron itself. When the Spaniard of Renaissance times worked in metal, it was the iron craft and not that of the silver or gold smith that was to him a worthy, not to say challenging, task, for it was symbolic of the hardy, difficult conditions from which he forged his livelihood.

Had Benvenuto Cellini, with all his gift, been born in Spain instead of Italy, he would in all probability have been a great ironworker; if for no other reason, because the temperamental difference of the two peoples would have led him into that field.

And yet it is not materials, tools nor skill of hand; neither is it "morale" that brings forth the masterpiece. Not among the sparks flying at the hammer's stroke off from the anvil is found the vital spark of Art. All of these factors combined may produce a work which is irreproachable, or satisfying, or perhaps clever —just as a statue, a painting or a poem may be all of these. But sometimes the smith, like the sculptor, painter or poet, transcends these obvious, measurable qualities. Then Myochin, who wrought swordguards in Nippon, and the hands that shaped the amazing Reja of Sevilla, are peers of the masters. For it is true that Art *does* only "happen"—true even in fields of endeavor that we derogate into an inferentially "minor" class called "crafts."

**PUBLISHER'S NOTE:** The greater part of the plates used for purposes of illustration in these articles are reproduced from other publications and the author and publisher would acknowledge their indebtedness to this extent:

The frontispiece used in the March number is from a photograph by Alinari, Florence. In the same number the two old Mexican iron grilles so cleverly installed with other antique bits at the Hotel Riverside, Riverside, California, were loaned by Bliss & Faville, San Francisco. The four old Japanese sword hilts,

appearing at the end of the article in this, the April number, are selected from the collection belonging to the author of these papers. The forecourt enclosure with its entrance gate, at Littlecote, Wiltshire, England (the seat of Mr. F. W. Leybourne-Popham), is



Detail of Stair Rail, Petit Trianon, Versailles



Pulpit and Screen at Toledo

from "Gardens Old and New," published by George Newnes, Ltd., London. From Arnott & Wilson's splendid monograph, "The Petit Trianon, Versailles," published by Batsford, London (Scribner's, New York), have been taken two illustrations showing the remarkably clever workmanship of the foliated railing of the main stairway in that small palace.

"Il Ferro Nell' Arte Italiana," by Giulio Ferrari, published by Ulrico Hoepli, Milan, has contributed the following old Italian examples: Window balconies in Bologna, Saluzzo and Varallo, Sezia; a stair balcony at Arezzo, window grilles at Modena, Sarzana and Bologna and a lantern bracket at Arezzo (all in the March number). Parts of grilles at the Cansignorio Tomb at Verona, in the Museum of Palermo, the Church of San Clemente, Rome, and at Reggio, Emilia;

two semi-circular transom grilles at Lucca, two window balconies at Cremona, and the naive torch holders—one at Reggio, Emilia, and one at Siena (all in this number).

Use has been made of "Rejeros Españoles," by D. Emilio Orduna y Viguera, Royal Academy of Fine Arts of San Fernando, Madrid, for the following Spanish examples: Grilles (or Rejas) in various chapels in the Cathedrals of Huesca and Palencia and a church in Toledo; two window grilles at Avila, two at Toledo, and the delicately wrought door-knocker at Barcelona (all in the March number); in the current number, the pulpit and grille of the Capilla Mayor in the Cathedral of Toledo, and, *chef d'œuvre* of the iron craft in all time, the Reja of the Presbytery in the Cathedral of Seville.



FOUR JAPANESE  
SWORD GUARDS  
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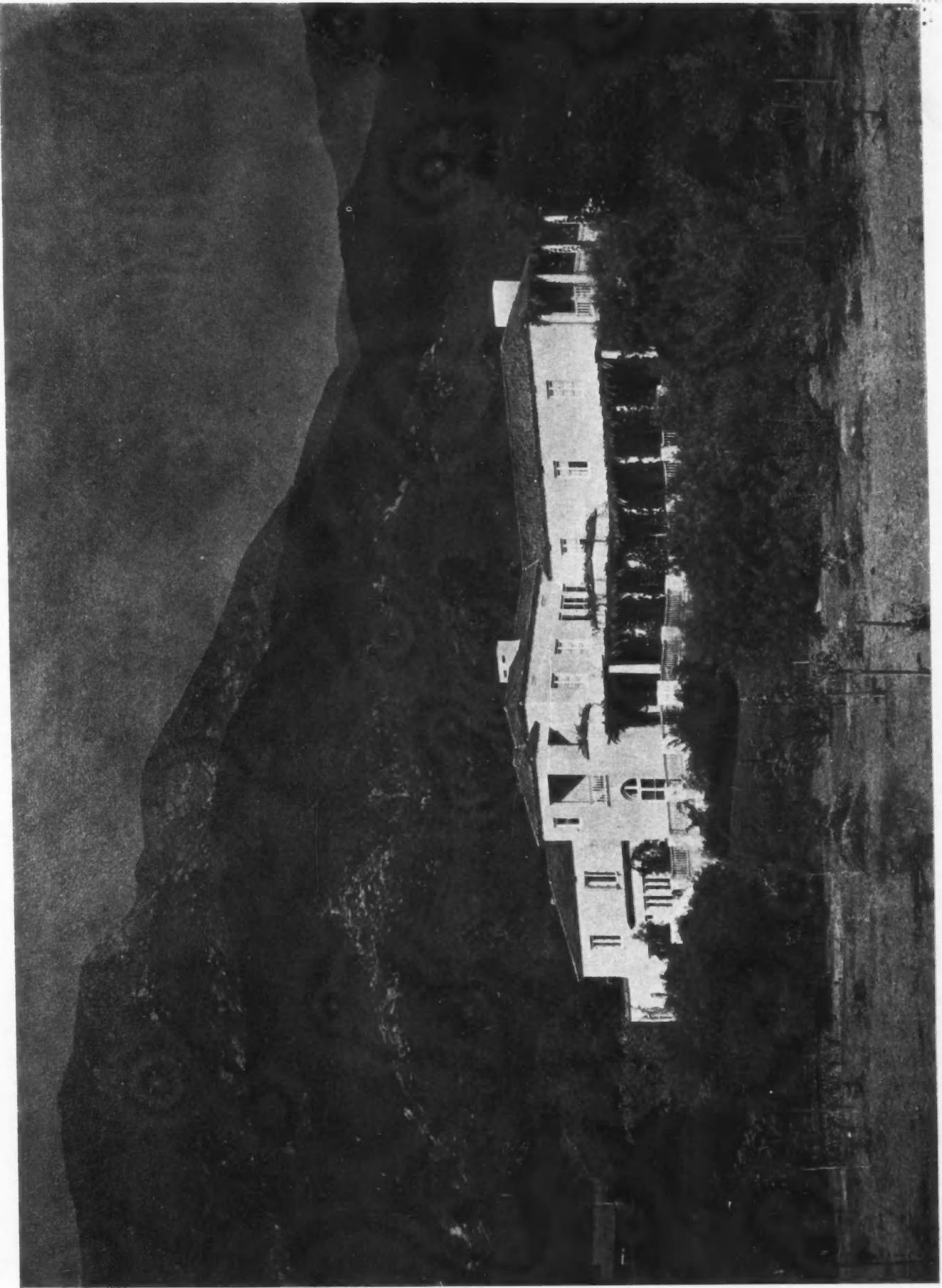
Walter Church  
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Harvey Madden  
O. Lyllenberg  
Glenn Stanton



THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XV. NO. 4

PLATE 60



HOUSE FOR MRS. R. W. RIVES, MONTECITO, CAL.

REGINALD D. JOHNSON, Architect

Medal of Honor awarded to Mr. Reginald D. Johnson, on residence costing over \$10,000, ranking first among those received by the Jury of Award for 1918 Medal of Honor in Architecture, arranged by the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.





HOUSE FOR MRS. R. W. RIVES, MONTECITO, CAL.  
REGINALD D. JOHNSON, Architect



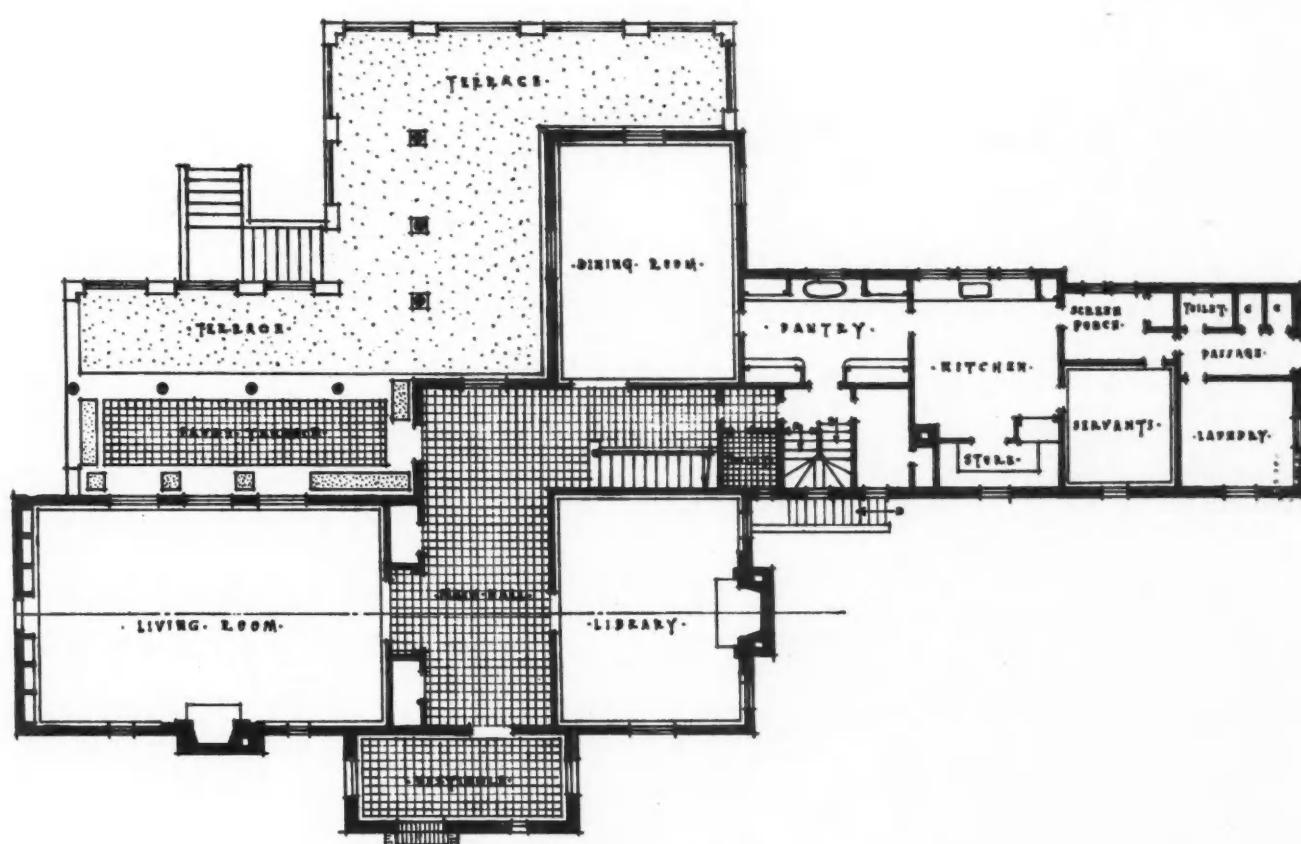
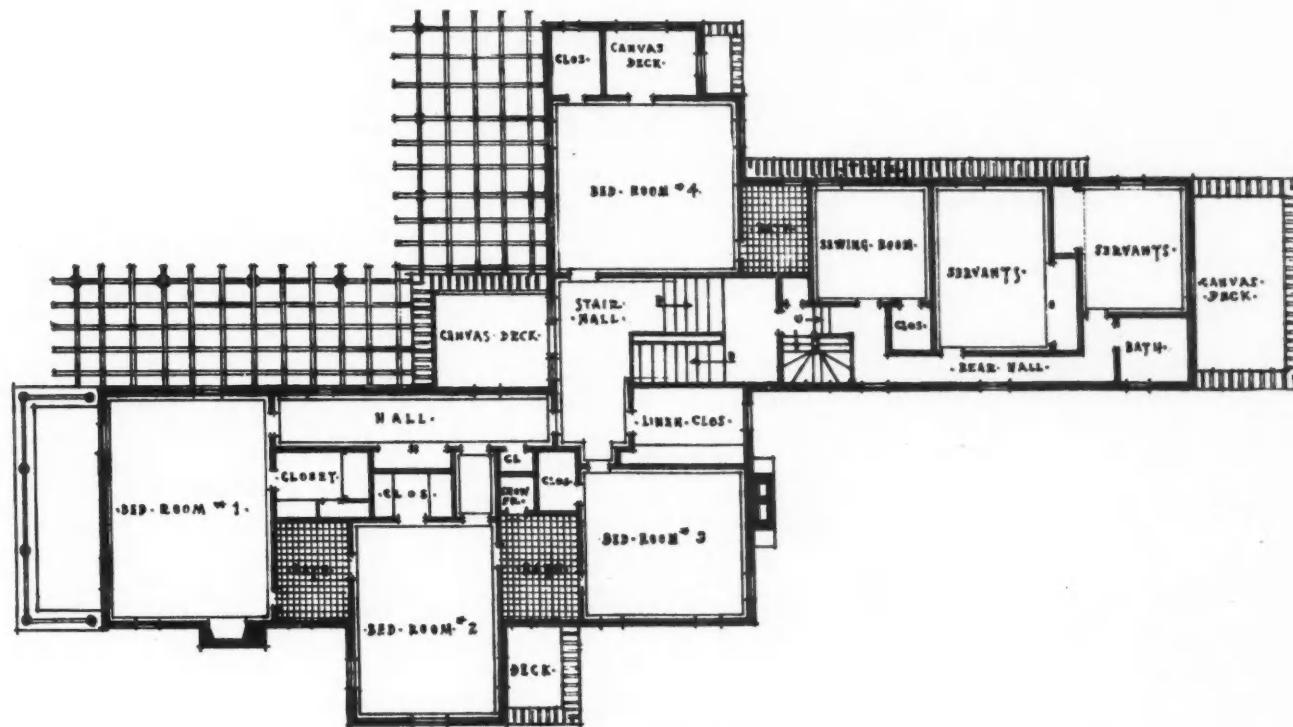


TERRACE



TERRACE  
HOUSE FOR MRS. R. W. RIVES, MONTECITO, CAL.  
REGINALD D. JOHNSON, Architect



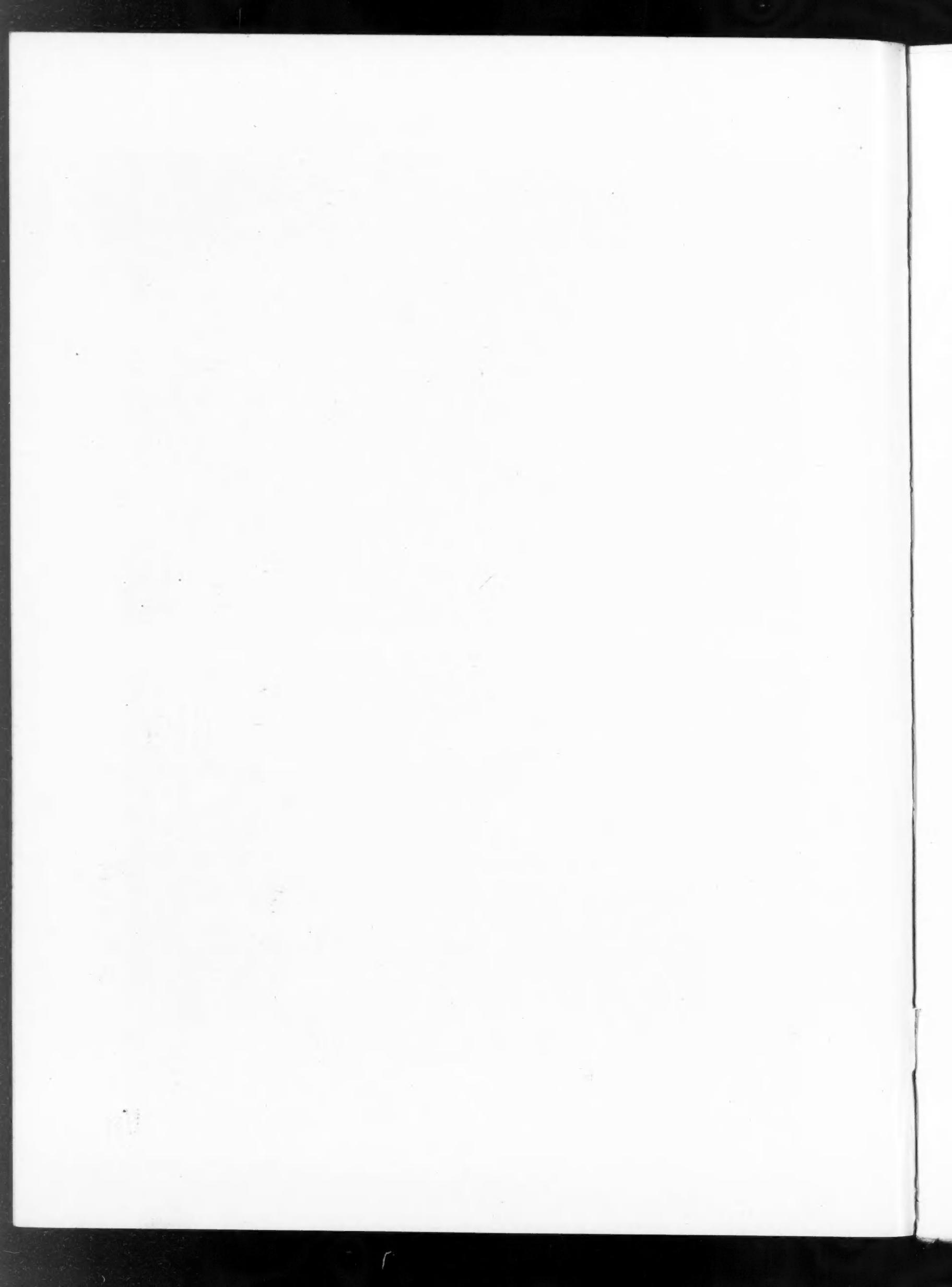


HOUSE FOR MRS. R. W. RIVES, MONTECITO, CAL.  
REGINALD D. JOHNSON, Architect





HOUSE FOR DR. ARNO BEHR, SOUTH PASADENA, CAL.  
REGINALD D. JOHNSON, Architect





HALL

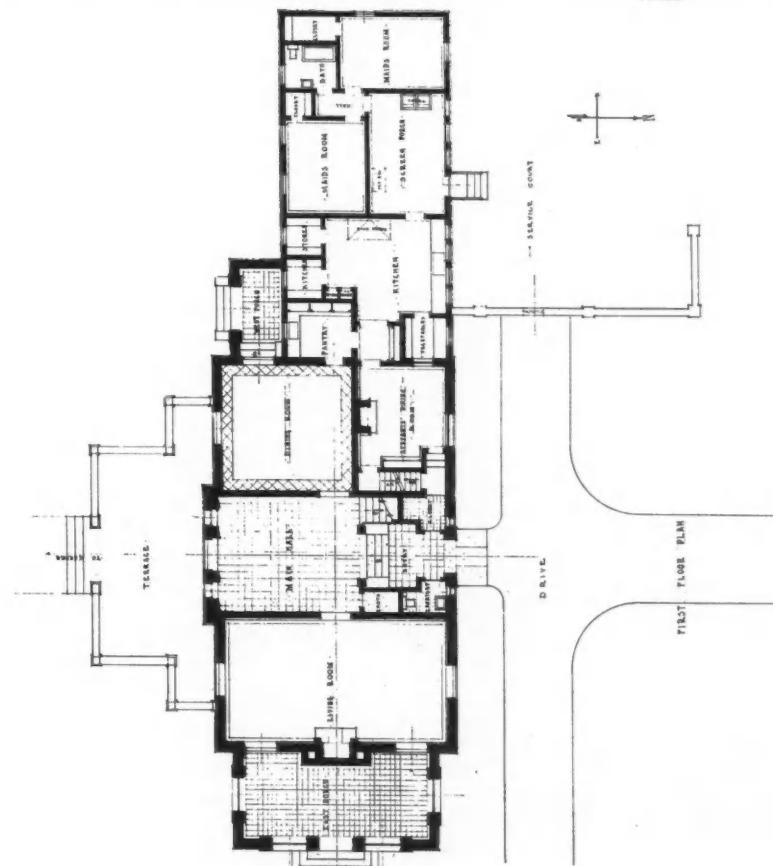
HOUSE FOR DR. ARNO BEHR, SOUTH PASADENA, CAL.

REGINALD D. JOHNSON, Architect





HALL



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

HOUSE FOR DR. ARNO BEHR, SOUTH PASADENA, CAL.

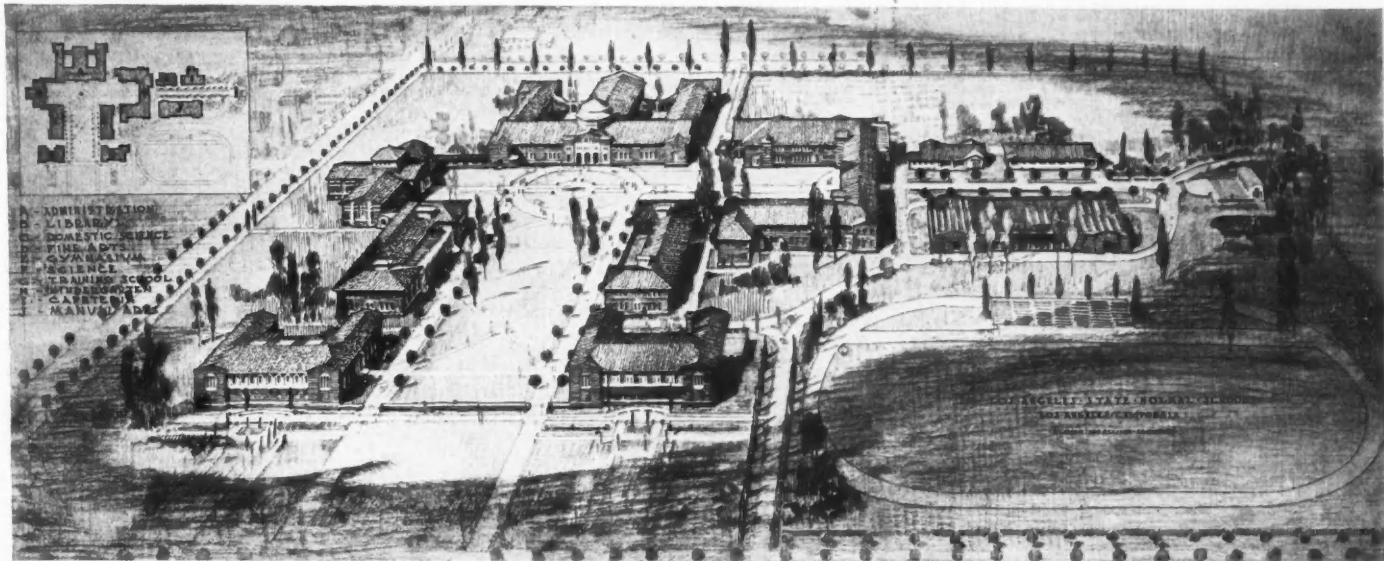
REGINALD D. JOHNSON, Architect





HOUSE FOR MRS. A. F. LANDRETH, OAK KNOLL, PASADENA, CAL.  
REGINALD R. JOHNSON, Architect





BIRDSEYE PERSPECTIVE



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



GENERAL VIEW  
LOS ANGELES STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
ALLISON & ALLISON, Architects

Medal of Honor awarded to Allison & Allison on group of buildings not including residences, ranking first among those received by the Jury of Award for 1918 Medal of Honor in Architecture, arranged by the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.





LIBRARY ENTRANCE  
LOS ANGELES STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
ALLISON & ALLISON, Architects



VOL. XV. NO. 4

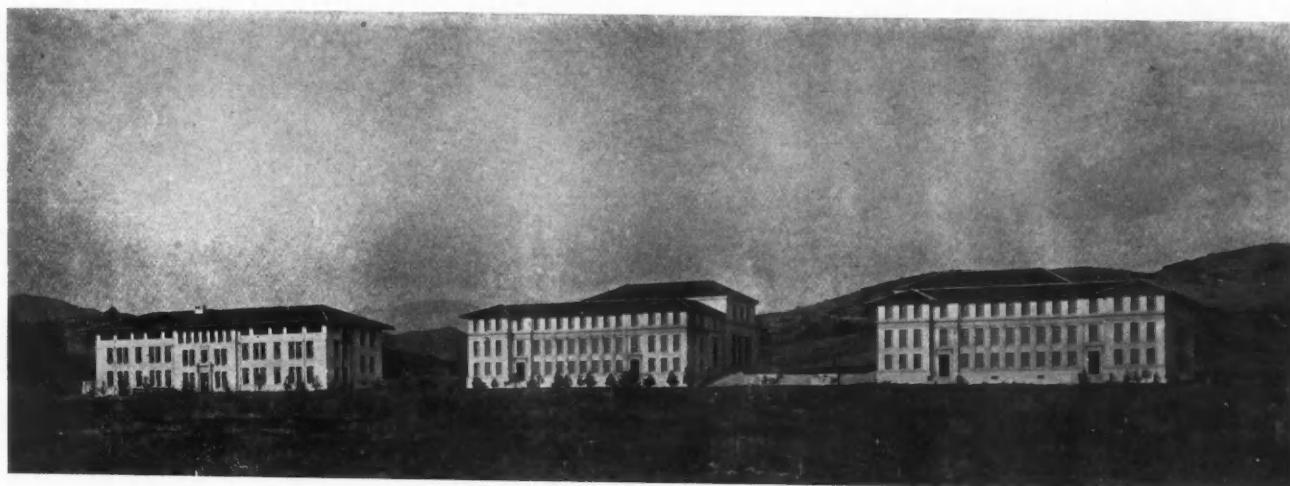
# THE ARCHITECT

PLATE 70

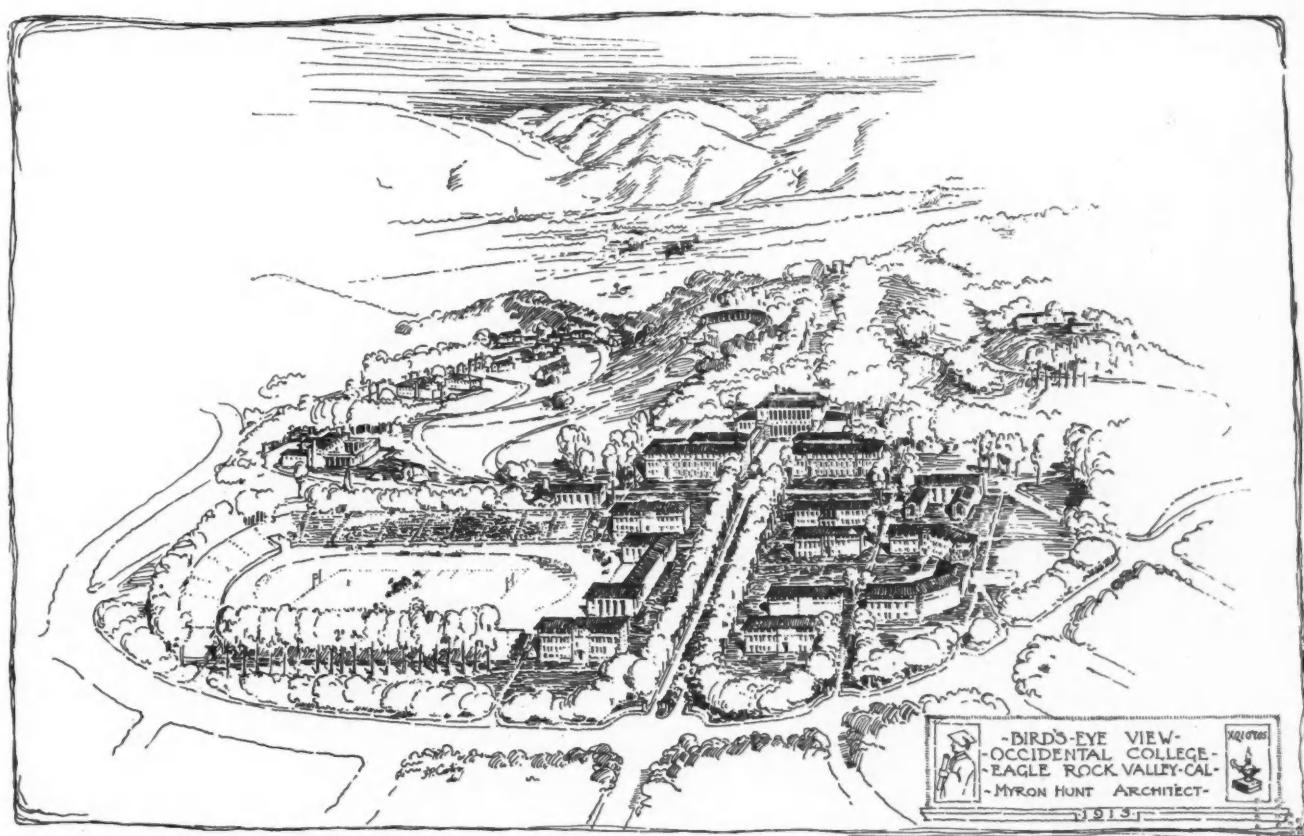


HOUSE FOR SAMUEL S. HINDS, PASADENA, CAL.  
MARSTON & VAN PELT, Architects

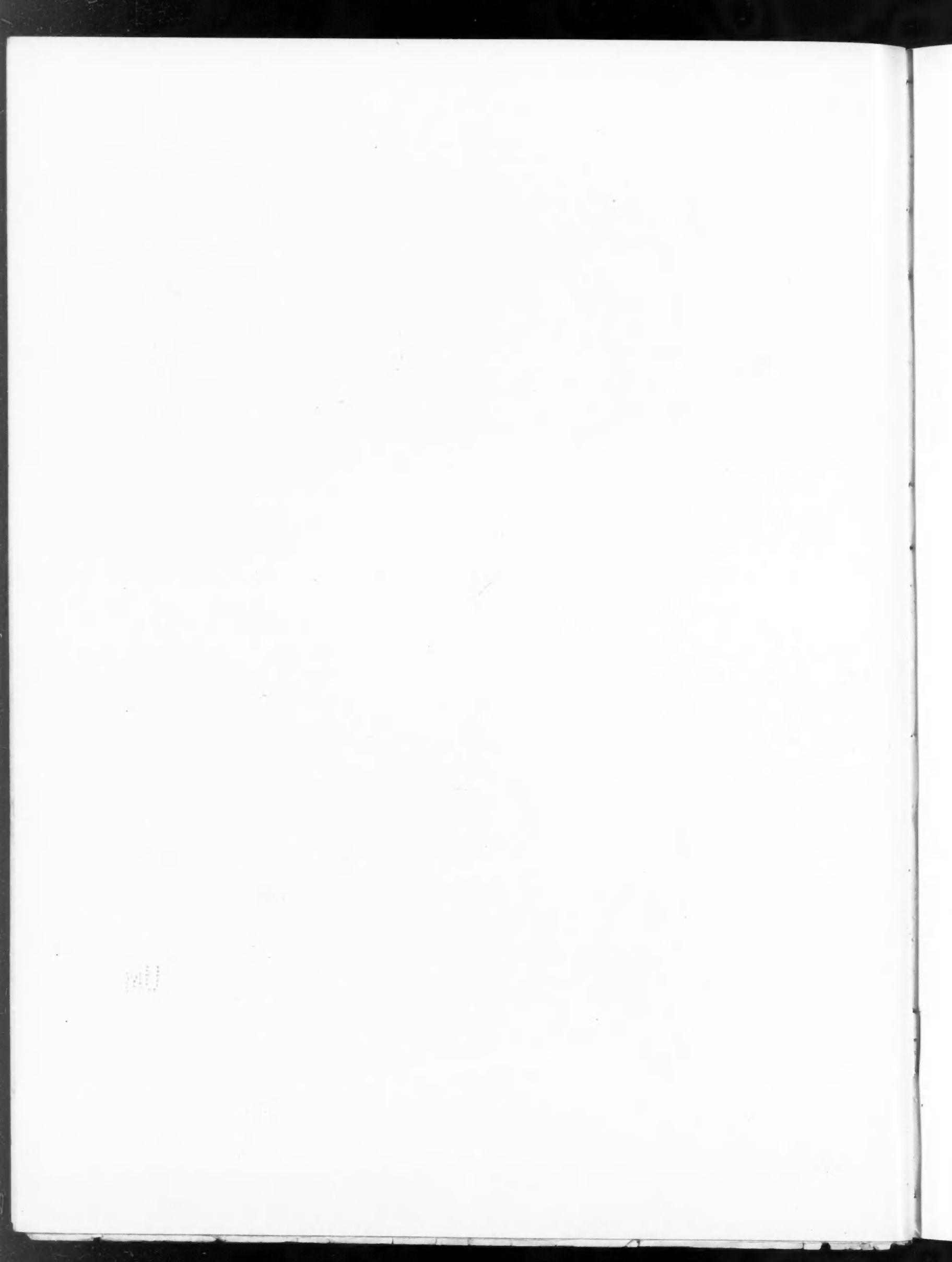




GENERAL VIEW

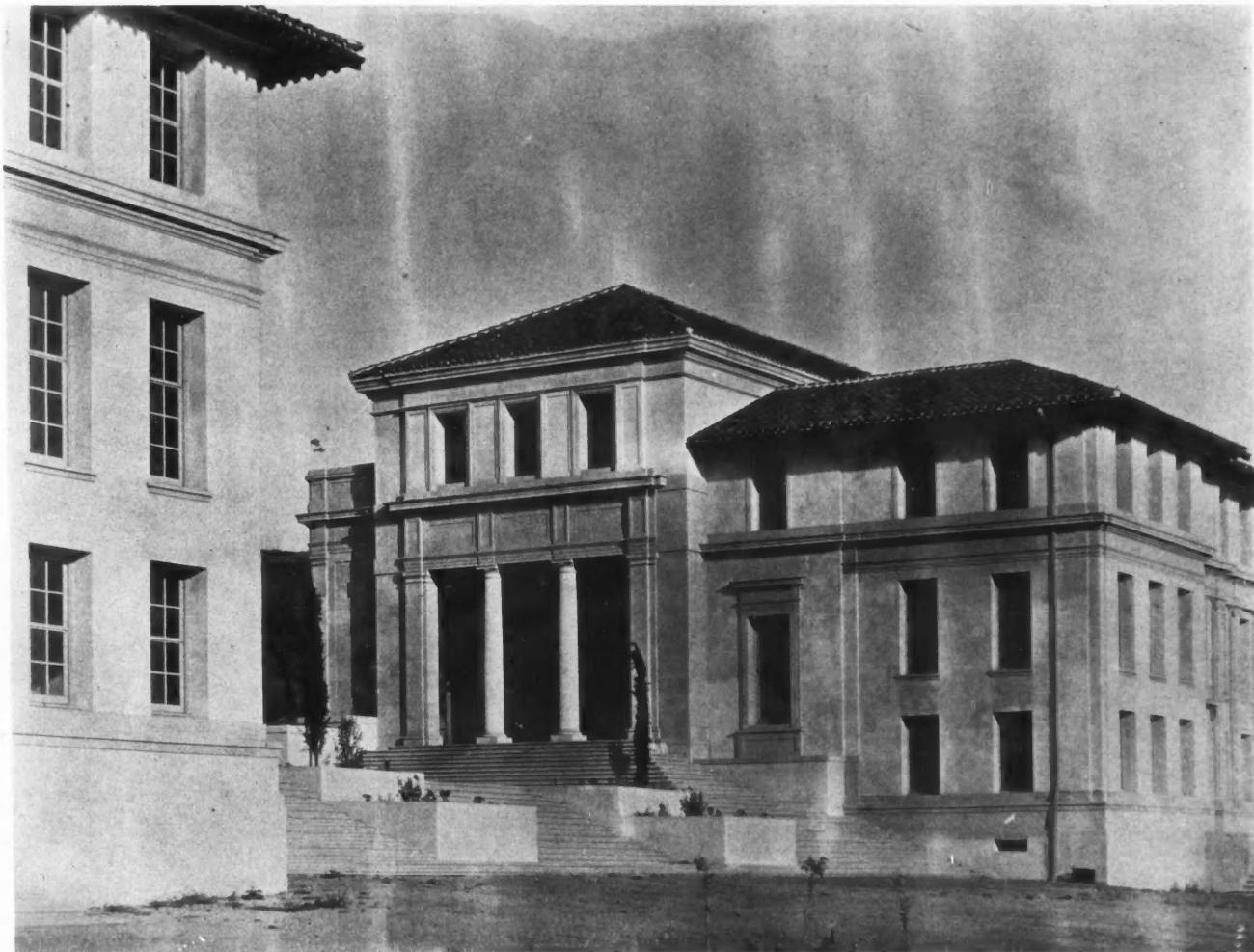


BIRDSEYE VIEW  
OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE, EAGLE ROCK VALLEY, CAL.  
MYRON HUNT, Architect





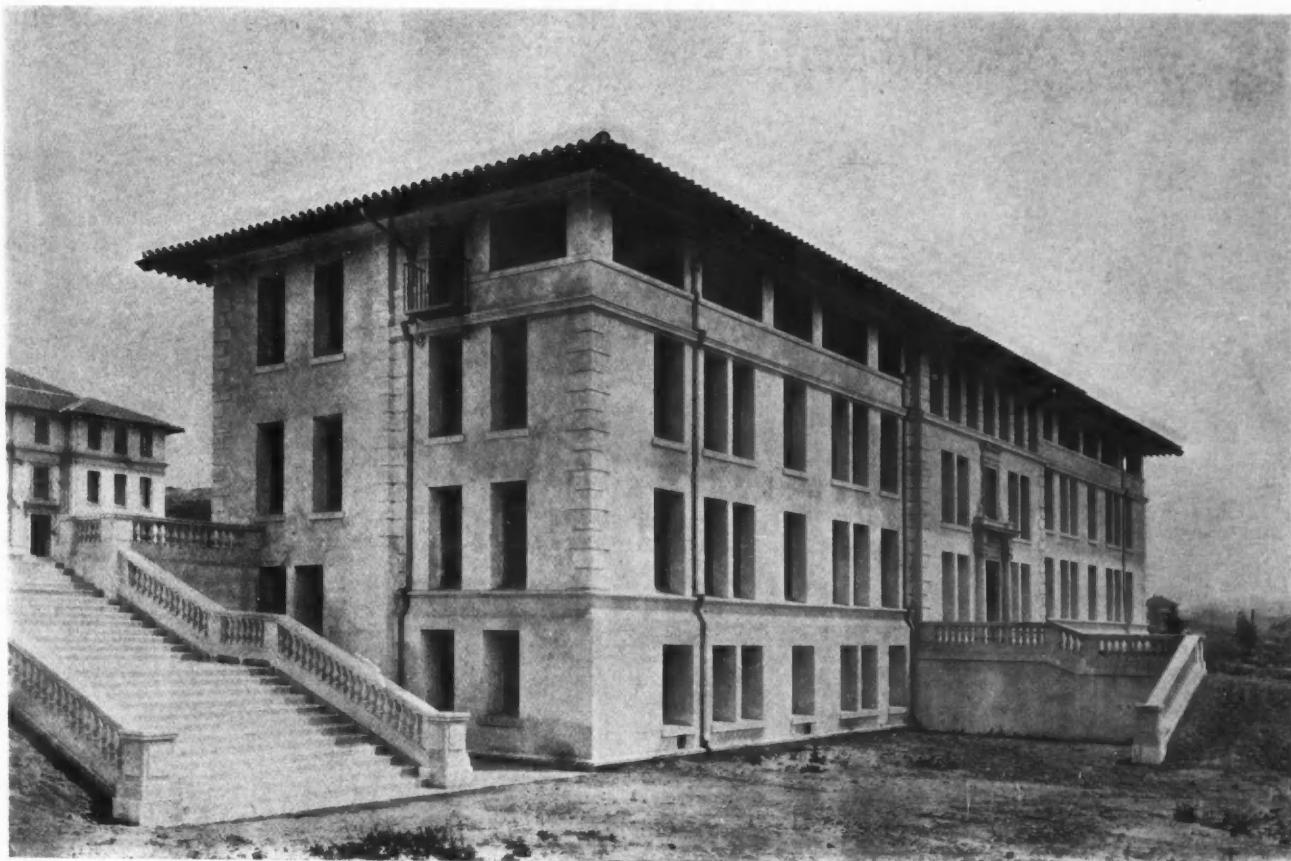
DETAIL VIEW



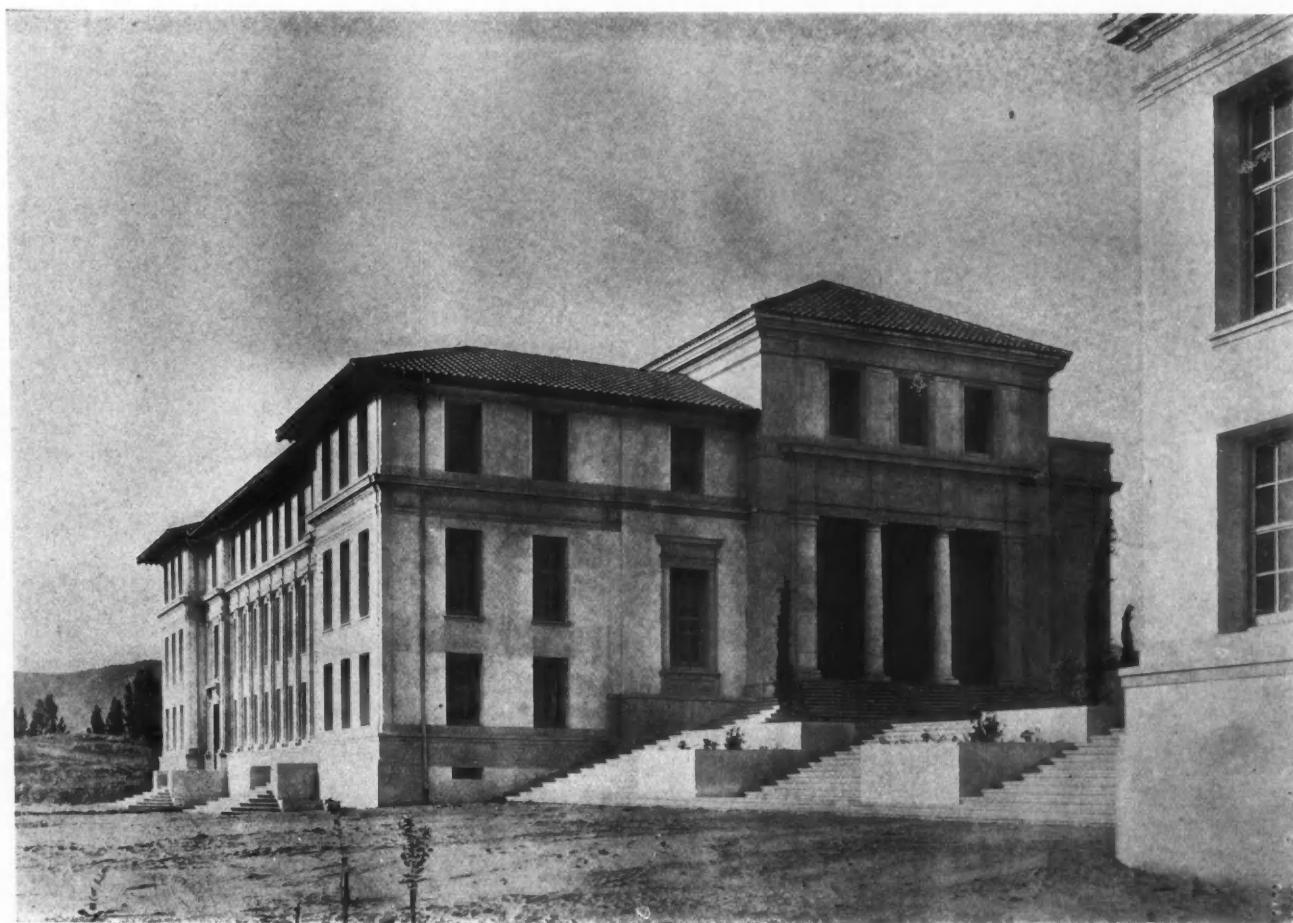
DETAIL VIEW

OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE, EAGLE ROCK VALLEY, CAL.  
MYRON HUNT, Architect

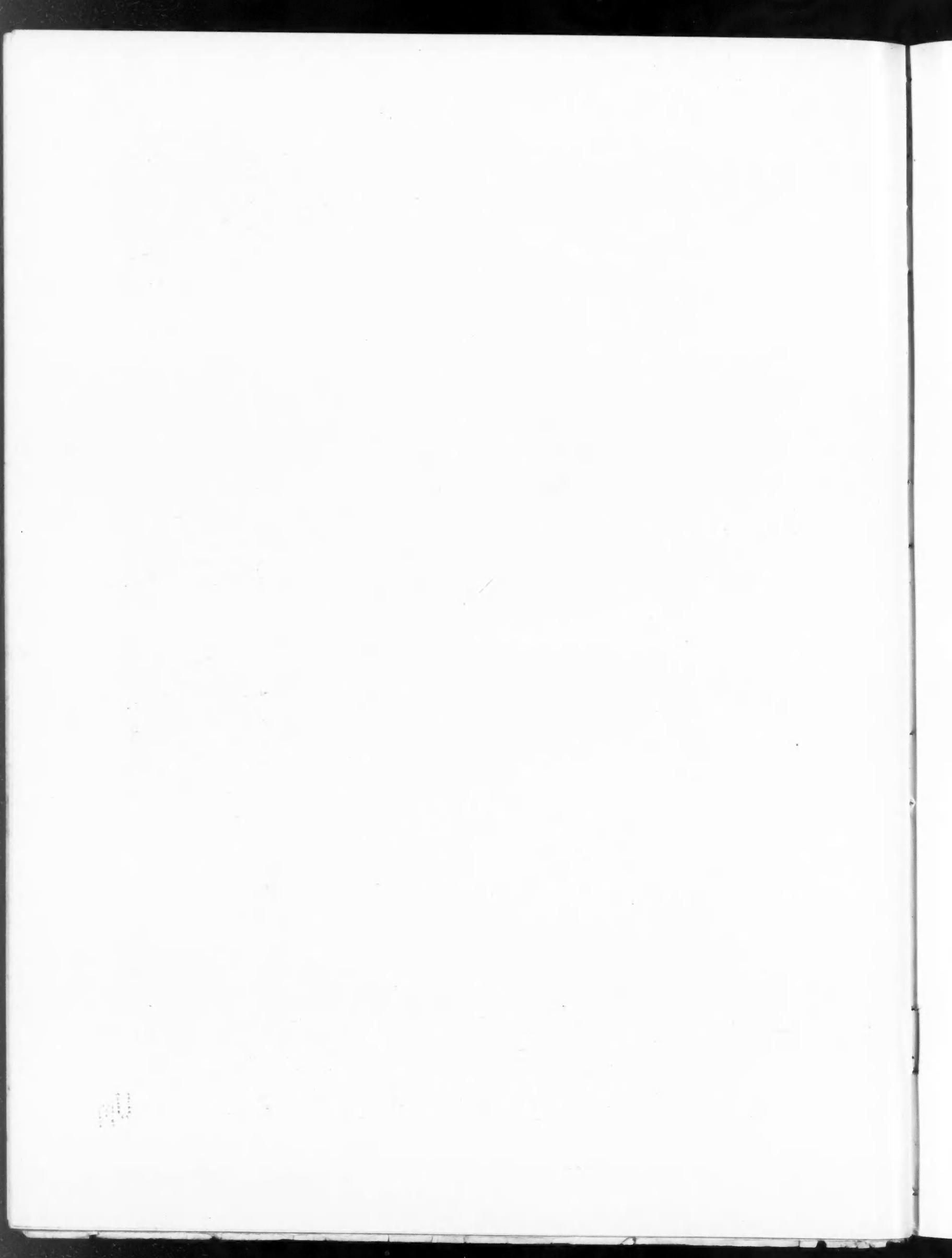




DETAIL VIEW

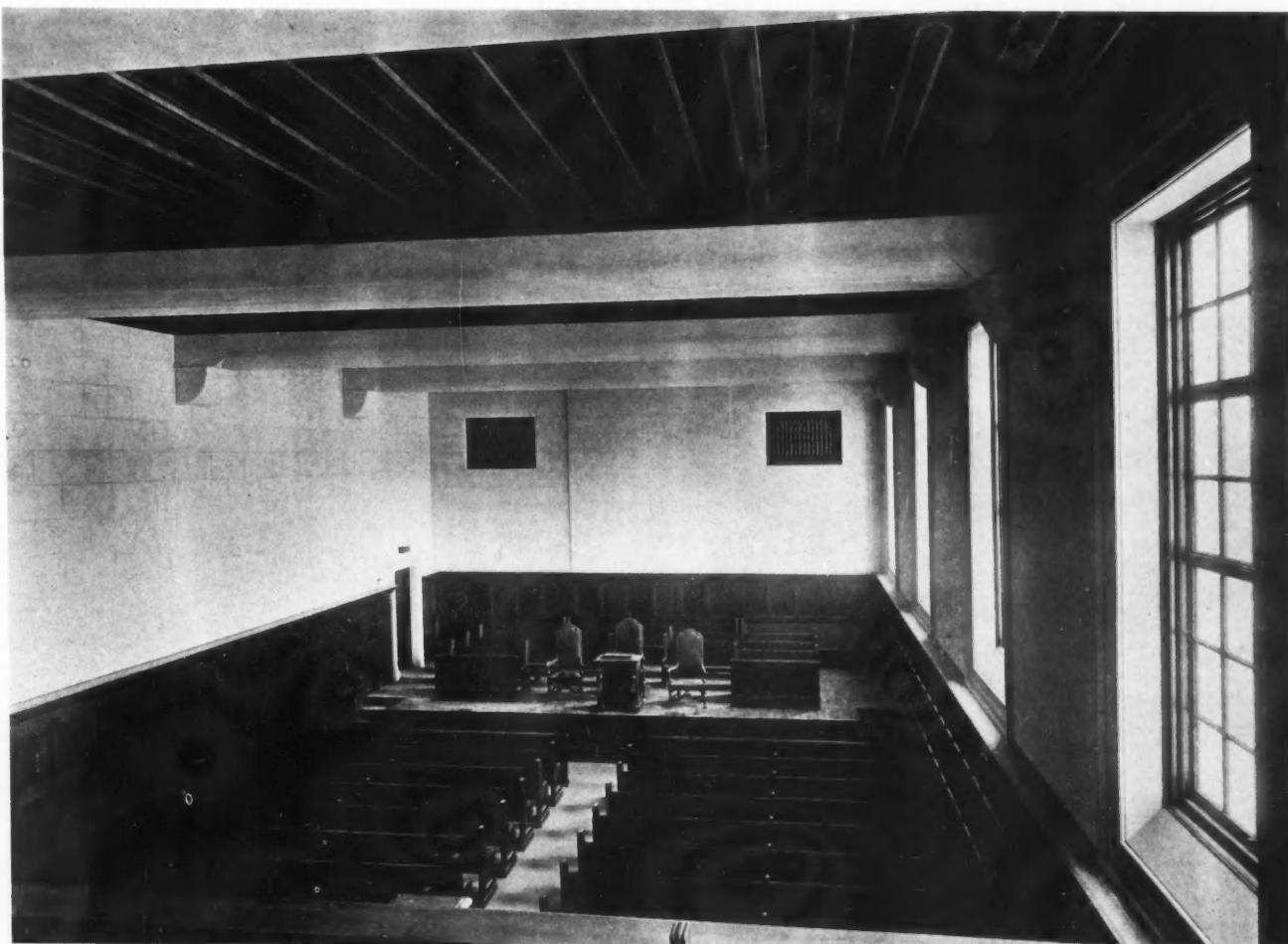


DETAIL VIEW  
OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE, EAGLE ROCK VALLEY, CAL.  
MYRON HUNT, Architect

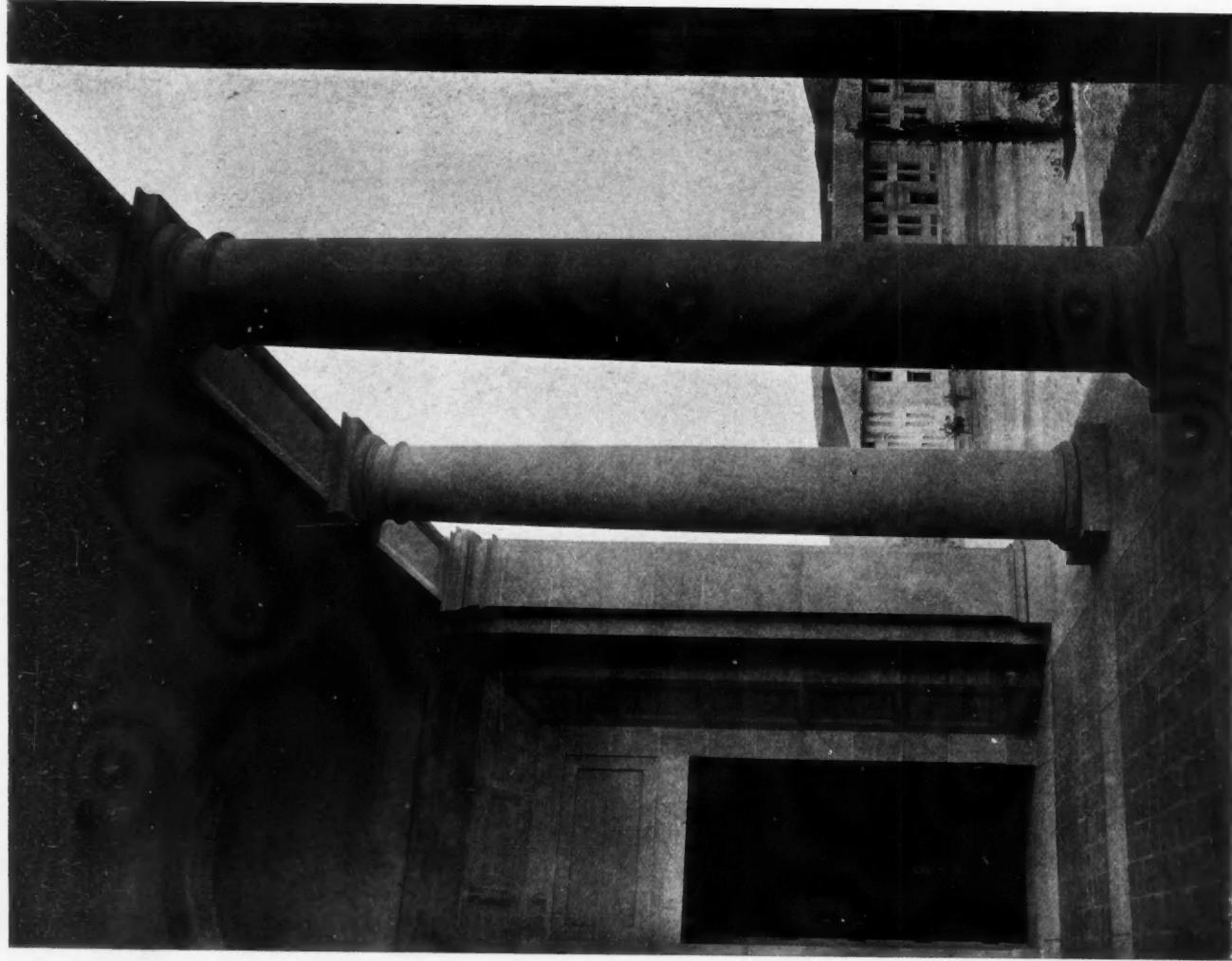




INTERIOR OF AUDITORIUM

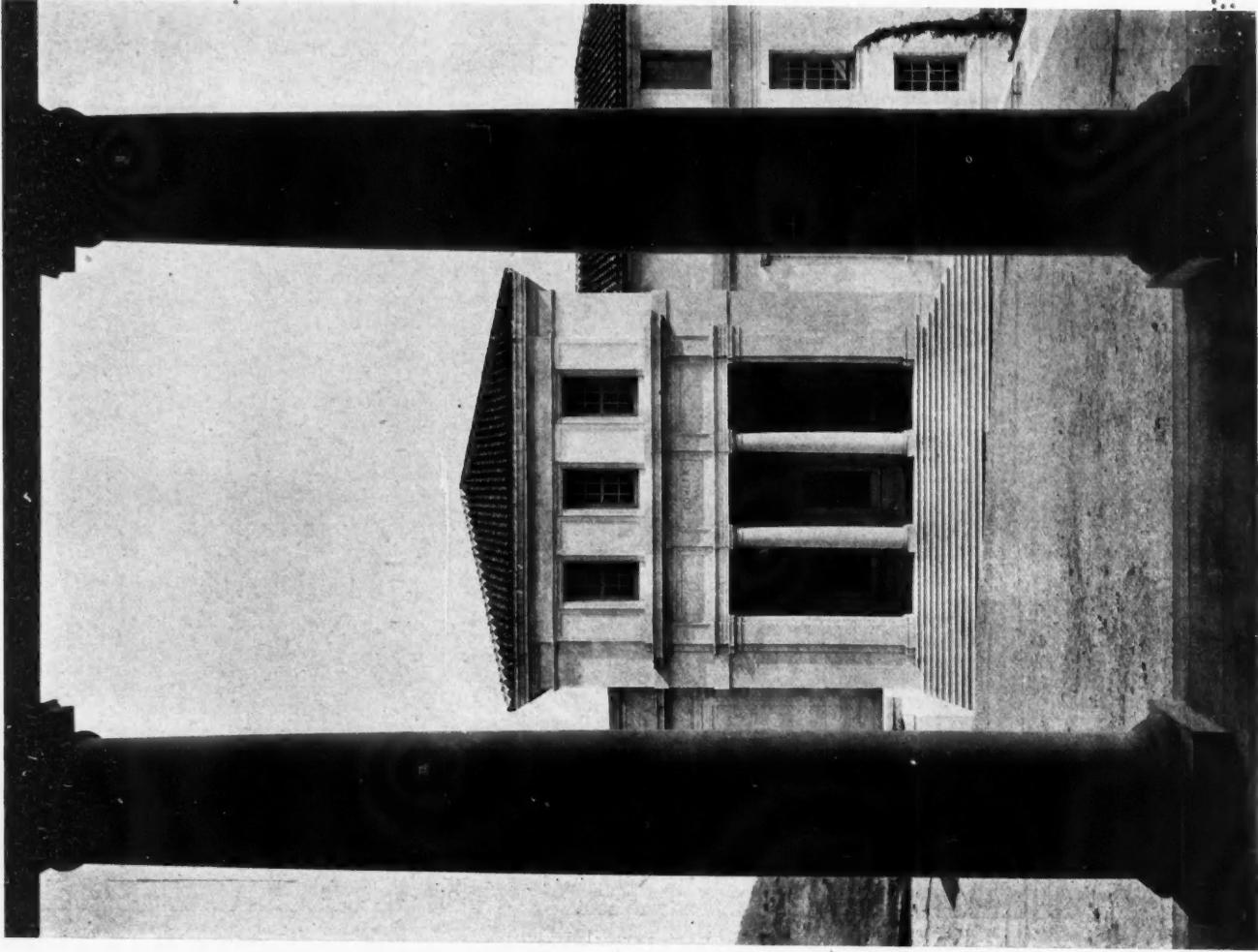


INTERIOR OF AUDITORIUM  
OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE, EAGLE ROCK VALLEY, CAL.  
MYRON HUNT, Architect



COLONADE

OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE, EAGLE ROCK VALLEY, CAL.  
MYRON HUNT, Architect



VIEW LOOKING BETWEEN COLUMNS

## Practicability Necessary In Schoolhouse Design

By JOHN J. DONOVAN

The February, 1918, issue of *THE ARCHITECT* contains an article entitled, "A Plea for Unreasonableness in School House Design," by Mr. Irving F. Morrow, Architect, which in my judgment calls for a reply, wherein I hope to point out that this unreasonable plea for unreasonableness in school house design by Mr. Morrow does not represent the attitude of the architectural profession towards the school house problem, and that a contemptuous disregard for the principles or rules governing school house building can only retard the progress of better understanding in this work, and create a breach between the educational and the architectural professions and lessen the respect of the former towards the latter.

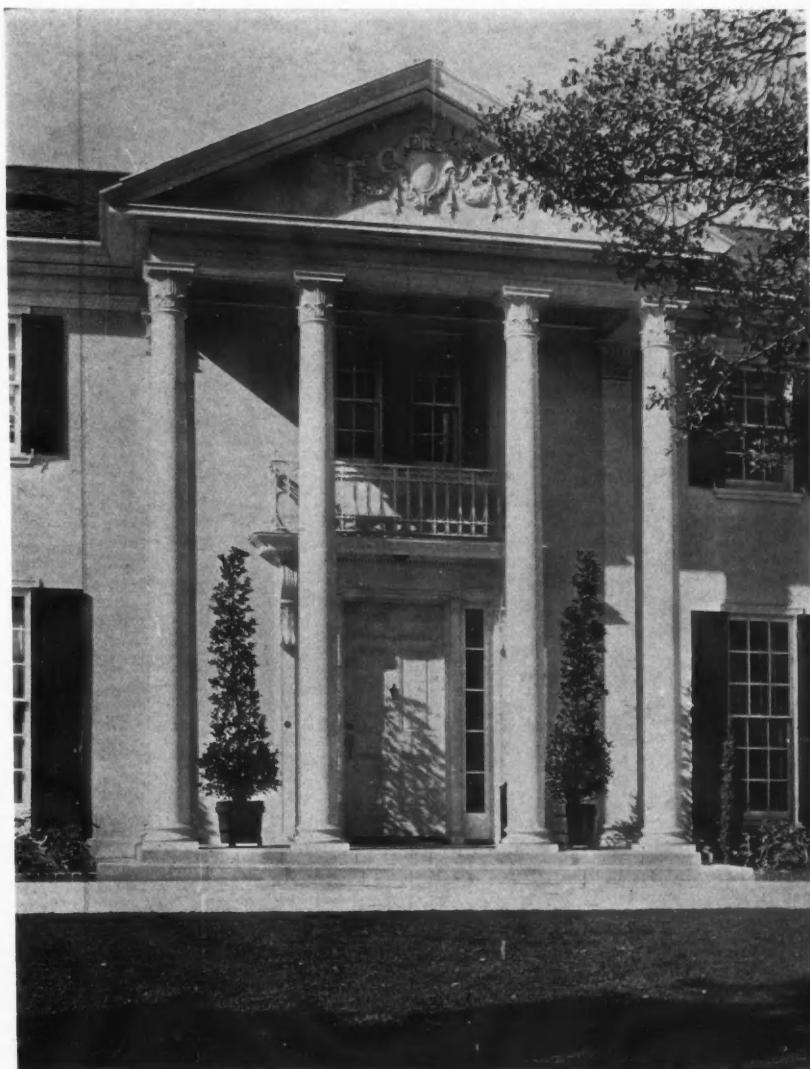
What was said by Mr. Morrow about people who have no children of their own and are most prone to entertain theories as to how the children of others should be brought up, seems to hold just as true in the building of school buildings. For I hold that only after one has designed and built a number of schools of varying enrollments can he have a just appreciation of the great amount of detail connected with the work.

It is interesting to note the attitude of some men of the profession who have had no opportunity to exercise their talent in this work, and how they refer, slightly, to those men who have had many opportunities, as "self-styled school specialists," with the same contempt as our physicians refer to the advertising quack; and I daresay that there has been, and is, just cause for this disdain—due more to the methods pursued in obtaining work and to the bad examples of school architecture resulting from the opportunities given to these men by boards of education, who have been influenced solely by their ability to sell their services. On the other hand, there are men who are

looked upon, both by architects and educators, as specialists in this field of architecture, and I wonder if such men as Haussander or Perkins, of Chicago; Ittner, of St. Louis; Snyder, of New York; Cooper, of Boston, and Batelle, of Newark, are not specialists in the fullest sense of the word. For is not a specialist in any profession one whose training, study and experience have especially fitted him to perform that particular branch of the work? In certain articles I have referred to school work as "special work in architecture," just as surgery or dermatology are special branches in the practice of medicine, and believe it to be quite true, and I would ask if the members of the medical profession, the scope of which is no wider than that of the architectural profession, scoff at such a term, rather than welcome it and aspire to merit such distinction among their fellow practitioners. It seems unfortunate that it remains for the architect, a man of one of the most delightful, wonderful and many-sided professions, requiring a lifetime to approach mastery in even one of its phases, to belittle and slight efforts made in this important field of the profession's activities. I am fully

convinced that such attitudes emphasize the magnitude of the job.

Now as to the two contentions set forth in the article, namely, "that the pretensions of the expert are fatuous," and "that we are neglecting to consider the parties for whom we ostensibly build, namely, the children," they are both a little ambiguous. For in the first place, if it is meant that the expert who by time and study has closely followed the progress of changes, growth in the subdivisions and the enlargement of the curriculum, and who has a knowledge of the school organization and knows how to correlate



House for Mrs. A. F. Landreth, Pasadena, California  
REGINALD D. JOHNSON, Architect

the departments, and to properly and economically design and equip them, then I would say that the shoe was on the other foot. As for neglecting the child and giving attention to the teacher, let me say, and I think I may speak with some authority, however little it may be, that all consideration and importance have been given and have been made for the child's welfare, and the only major considerations for the teacher's welfare that I can think of at this time have been the elimination of the windows at the rear of the class room and a separate comfort room for the teacher. The former, while protecting the teacher's eyesight, is very beneficial to the child, inasmuch as it eliminates cross lights from the blackboards and desks, while the latter gives some privacy to the teacher at the same time it guards the child's innocence.

Another point mentioned in the article which reflects upon the efforts of the educator to determine the individual capabilities of the child and to place in the child's hands studies which will round out its mental development, shows most conclusively that the writer is more interested in creating beautiful architecture than he is in studying the problem and the history of the problem. Far be it from me to uphold the case of footless pedagogue who may advance pet or fastidious theories regarding school house design or management; but when the educator is pricked for his efforts to find the child's bent of mind and his endeavors to prepare a remedy for the child's backwardness, I am somewhat prompted to quit in despair, especially when the critic is a college-trained and well-traveled man. I believe if we all get down to hard work and study the problem and the history of the growth of education in America, we will find that it is the prison-like lockstep of routine of proscribed and proscribed study only which causes more than twenty-eight per cent of our children to leave school before reaching the end of the grammar grades—and we will learn, too, what per cent of this percentage goes to fill our jails, mostly due to the lack of interest in their early school work, caused greatly by the lack of individual instruction. But the educator is struggling hard to solve this big problem and in many ways is meeting with remarkable success.

Consider the efforts made towards advancing both sub-normal children and children of superior mentality. Steps are being taken whereby the bright-minded child will not be retarded by the slow-thinking pupil, and the slow-thinking pupil is being helped by more attention and placing him with others of about equal mental speed and giving to this slow bunch more attention. Now this work in itself is wonderfully economic and progressive both for the community and for the child, for it tends to speed up the slow and promote and increase the mental capacity of the quick.

All this is going to more or less affect the size of the school rooms, and the arrangement of rooms, to some degree at least, but who is there among us who would look with disdain and speak contemptuously of such efforts? And when a school man comes forth with theories in school building, asking the architect to mould them into practical form, are we going to repel him simply because his ideas will not fit into a well-balanced and pleasing looking scheme? The sooner we realize that school buildings are built for children, and that we have only scratched the surface of solving this great problem, will we then have the right conception and attitude towards it.

I believe that Mr. Morrow's plea for Bolshevikism in school house design has a fine redeeming note in pleading for "atmosphere of environment which will color impressions" in designing schools.

That message is a worthy one, for I see no reason why our schools should not be delightful in composition as well as orderly and at the same time comply with the rules of the game. But that is the nut to crack and therein is the *piece de resistance* of the problem, namely, to do it right and at the same time do it well and interestingly. But the longer we defer doing it right first, the more frequent will be the eye-sores. Some of us play golf as often as leisure and finances will permit, but I probably will never get out of the dub class simply because, instead of taking lessons during the early stages and following well-established rules, I preferred to make my own rules and to pulverize the pill and subsequently the atmosphere.

Mr. Morrow writes too well and his diction is too forcible to be wasted in destructive and inaccurate

(Concluded on page 258)



The Terrace Steps, Packwood House,  
Birmingham, England

## Southern California Architectural Competition

By H. F. WITHEY, Secretary Southern California Chapter, A. I. A.

In reply to a request from THE ARCHITECT to explain what led up to the awarding of the medals of honor, so called, by the Southern California Chapter of Architects, let me say that, with a recognition of the difficulties that beset the architect in these days of competition in obtaining work that legitimately should be his, we have long felt the need of a definite effort in some line to remedy existing conditions, and our idea of instituting the award of these medals is basically a plan of education. Specifically, its purpose is three-fold: to give recognition to architectural work of more than ordinary merit and character, to develop among laymen a larger sense and appreciation of architectural values, and lastly, though by no means of least importance, to attract greater attention on the part of the general public to the small dwelling house costing from \$2,000 to \$5,000, and even \$10,000. This type of residence constitutes a large proportion of the construction all over the country by people of moderate means, and to devise some plan whereby this large field of work may go to the architect, as the natural and proper course of events, is one of the present-day problems of the profession, as yet unsolved.

Occasionally the owner turns to the architect for his recognized expert knowledge, but more often the small contractor is given full charge of the planning and erection, that is if the real estate promoter has not first ingratiated himself in favor, persuading his client that he is quite able to assume responsibility of the whole undertaking. It does not need to be explained that those are the houses we see all over the country, flaringly stamped with the seal of mediocrity, incompetently planned, crude, even atrociously bad in exterior design.

The owner may say in extenuation that he believed this small dwelling work was not sought by the architect, as not offering either enough remuneration or glory, but from the point of view of an architect of sense and foresight—one not unduly inflated with a sense of his own importance—it is not a work that is unluative, and a house, though small, may be so

perfectly and artistically designed as to reflect much credit upon the architect.

Is the architect's fee for his services out of proportion to the importance and value of the service rendered to the man who is building? Evidently not, in the opinion of men of intelligence and business experience. When they build, they turn first to the best architect they know, appreciative of the fact that to have a house they will be proud to own, they must employ a man whose talents and training qualify him to work out successfully problems in planning and designing that a builder would of necessity bungle.

To the average man building a house, however, the architect's fee of six per cent or more appears an item of considerable size, even extravagance. That is a fallacy, of course, largely based on ignorance and a wrong conception of values, but where is the architect, school or agency that has instituted a plan of education to correct such erroneous ideas, seeking to cultivate a taste for the more satisfying results of intelligent planning?

If the small house is not given to the architect as his legitimate task, what is infinitely more disturbing, especially to the architects of Southern California, is that the class of residence work running from \$10,000

to \$50,000 and even \$100,000, is handled largely by building companies. Again, the owner fails to discriminate between the builder and the architect, the former whose main object is personal profit, while the architect, on the other hand, with his remuneration for service a fixed fee, gives to the client the full value of the money expended. It seems strange that the general public is so blind to what appears so obvious, or that there are those so gullible as to think their employment of a contractor is saving them an architect's fee. Invariably that owner is paying much more for his building than if he had secured expert service in the first place, and in addition obtains a structure that bears the hall-marks of poor planning and designing. That he may lack a cultivated taste and be oblivious to the fact, makes the situation more regrettable.



Creepers and Climbers at the Garden Gate, Drakelow Hall, Burton-on-Trent, England.

In the class of work called commercial, including apartment houses, garages, stores, etc., these in a large majority are inefficiently planned. In their erection the real estate promoter has a large and obvious part, he seeking the collaboration of some more or less incompetent architect, who is willing to divide his fee, thereby illegitimately increasing the promoter's commission. Plans obtained in this way cannot but be inferior of character, and acceptable only to the owner under the burden of his obligation to the promoter for obtaining the means of his investment. Such deals are usually put through on heavy first mortgages, supplemented with short-time notes, the latter of inflated value to take care of the discounts—a plain case of "fleecing." It is not infrequently that the owners lose their equity in such propositions—a costly lesson, but let us hope an efficacious one.

No architect of self-respect would be a party to such deals, nor, we may say, would any owners wittingly enter into such contracts were they aware of the difference between them and the architect's legitimate methods, whereby he protects his client's rights, working solely for his interest.

Even in these enlightened days, how much does the owner need such protection!

Toward correcting the evils of such circumstances, and maintaining a high standard of architecture, are the constant efforts of the Chapter directed, and the establishment of the award of the yearly medals is one step in this direction.

## PRACTICABILITY NECESSARY IN SCHOOLHOUSE DESIGN

(Continued from page 256)

generalities. I sincerely hope he will continue to write and give us the benefit of his analytical criticisms of current work, for he is admirably fitted for it by education and training, much more so than he is to tear down and decrie the results of work and study of both the architectural and educational pathfinders which have taken them more than fifty years to arrive at their present milestone.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of THE ARCHITECT, published monthly at San Francisco, Cal., for April 1, 1918, State of California, City and County of San Francisco. Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. A. Drummond, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the owner of THE ARCHITECT and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443. Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit: 1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Name of Publisher, The Architect Press; postoffice address, San Francisco, Cal.; Editor, Harris Allen, San Francisco, Cal.; Managing Editor, J. A. Drummond, San Francisco, Cal.; Business Manager, J. A. Drummond, San Francisco, Cal. 2. That the owners are (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock): J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco. 3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are (If there are none, so state): None. J. A. Drummond, Owner. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of March, 1918. (Seal) W. W. Healey, Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California. My commission expires August 28, 1921.

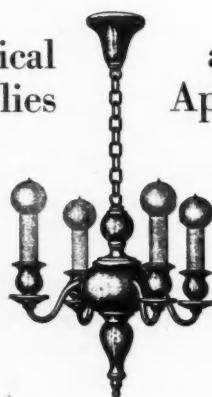
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# THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XV.

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL, 1918

NO. 4



THE LAWN, EARLY MORNING, HIGHNAM, ENGLAND

The following resolution was adopted by the War Industries Board, March 26, 1918:

WHEREAS, As it has come to the notice of this Board that new industrial corporations are being organized in different sections of the United States for the erection of industrial plants which cannot be utilized in the prosecution of the war; and

WHEREAS, Plans are being considered by certain States, counties, cities and towns for the construction of public buildings and other improvements which will not contribute toward winning the war; and

WHEREAS, The carrying forward of these activities will involve the utilization of labor, materials and capital urgently required for war purposes; now, therefore,

*Resolved* by the War Industries Board, That in the public interest all new undertakings not essential to and not contributing either directly or indirectly toward winning the war, which involve the utilization of labor, materials or capital required in the production, supply or distribution of direct or indirect war needs, will be discouraged, notwithstanding they may be of local importance and of a character which should in normal times meet with every encouragement. Be it further

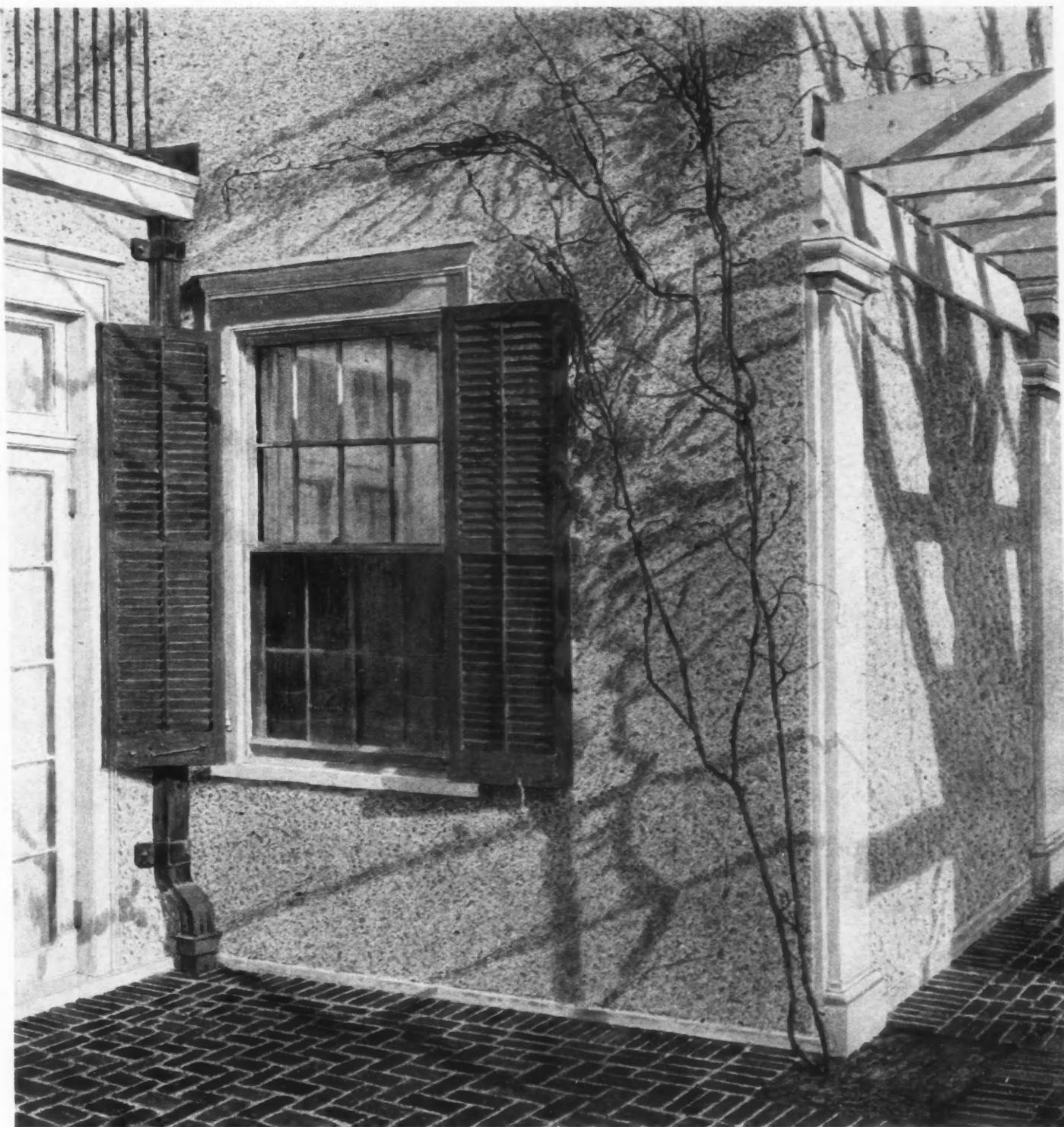
*Resolved*, That in fairness to those interested therein notice is hereby given that this Board will withhold from such projects priority assistance, without which new construction of the character mentioned will frequently be found impracticable, and that this notice shall be given wide publicity, that all parties interested in such undertakings may be fully apprised of the difficulties and delays to which they will be subjected and embark upon at their peril.

For members of the architectural profession and of the building trades this resolution, coupled with Secretary McAdoo's recent recommendations in regard to building, promises small improvement to a situation already none too favorable. Throughout the country there are people who are engaged in work which may not be said to contribute directly or indirectly to winning the war. These people may many of them be

subject to future call for one purpose or another; but in the meantime the economic health of the country at large (not to speak of their own personal necessity, which is much the same thing) demands that their means of living remain uninterrupted. To practically decree these people out of a livelihood without at the same time drafting them into some essential service appears as unnecessary as it is inadvisable, provided only their activities are in no way hampering the progress of the war. But this is a matter which should be comparatively easy of regulation. Equipped with such powers as the Government possesses, it would seem that it alone must be responsible if labor, materials or capital which are essential to its needs are not enlisted in its service.

The spirit of the last paragraph is not open to exception. Parties desiring to engage in building or other operations should do so in the full expectation that it may be necessary for private concerns to give way before matters of greater public import. At the same time the way should be left open for those who are willing to assume the handicaps of possible delay (as well as that of present high costs) to carry on the economic life of the country as nearly normally as may be without facing the charge of being unpatriotic.

IRVING F. MORROW.



*Detail of J. C. Baldwin, Jr., Residence, Mt. Kisco, N. Y. Benjamin W. Morris, N. Y., Architect*

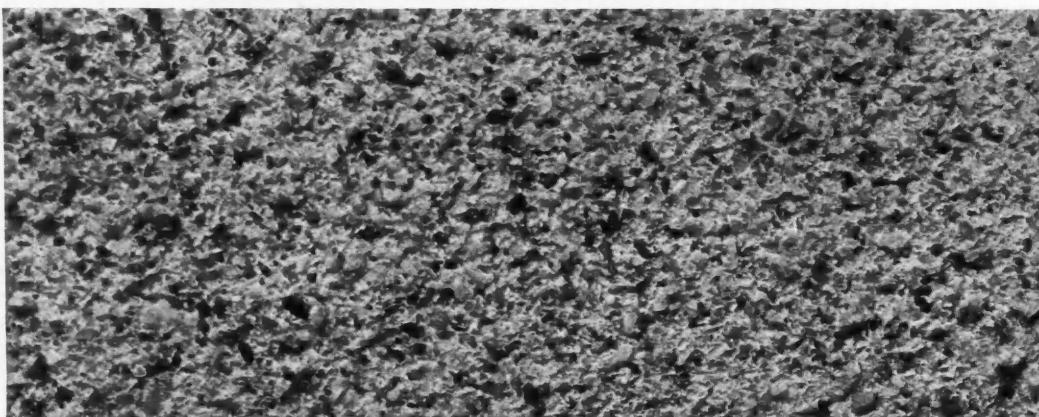
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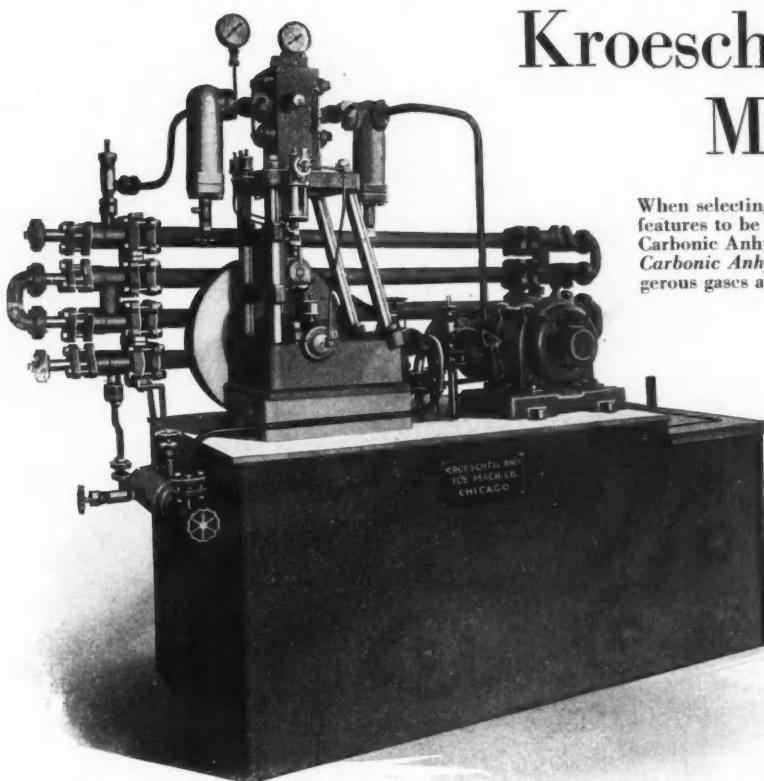
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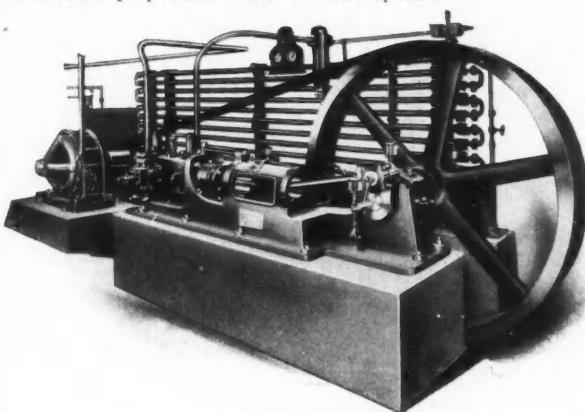
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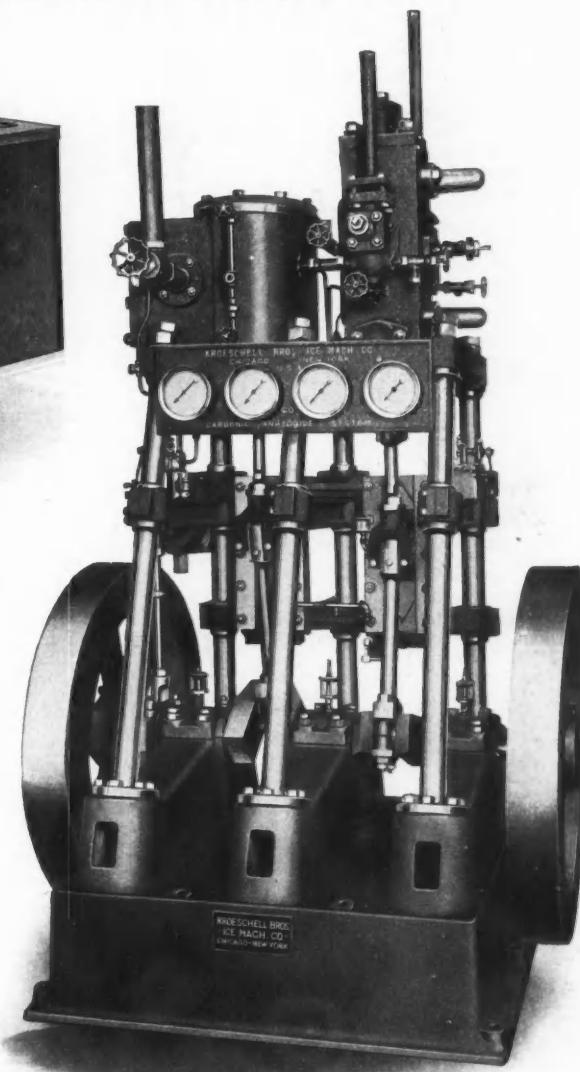
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# Official News of Pacific Coast Chapters, A. I. A.

## The Architect is the Official Organ of the San Francisco Chapter, Southern California Chapter and Washington State Chapter, A. I. A.

The regular minutes of meetings of all Pacific Coast Chapters of the American Institute of Architects are published on this page each month.

*San Francisco Chapter, 1881*—President, John Bakewell, Jr., 251 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Cal. Secretary, Morris M. Bruce, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco. Chairman of Committee on Competition, William Mooser, Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month; Annual, October.

*Southern California Chapter, 1894*—President, J. J. Backus, Room 35, City Hall, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, H. F. Withey, 1017 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Information, W. C. Pennell, Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles. Date of Meetings, second Tuesday, except July and August, at Los Angeles.

*Oregon Chapter, 1911*—President, Joseph Jacobberger, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Secretary, W. C. Knighton, 307-309 Tilford Building, Portland, Ore. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Joseph Jacobberger. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month at Portland; Annual, October.

*Washington State Chapter, 1894*—President, Daniel R. Huntington,



Seattle. First Vice-President, A. H. Albertson, Seattle. Second Vice-President, George Gove, Pullman. Third Vice-President, Albert Held, Spokane. Secretary, Gerald C. Field, Seattle. Treasurer, Frank L. Baker, Seattle. Counsels: Charles H. Bebb, James H. Schack, James Stephen. Date of Meetings, first Wednesday, except July, August and September, at Seattle, except one in spring at Tacoma. Annual, November.

*The American Institute of Architects*—The Octagon, Washington, D. C. Officers for 1917: President, John Lawrence Mauran, St. Louis, Mo.; First Vice-President, C. Grant La Farge, New York City, N. Y.; Second Vice-President, W. R. B. Willcox, 400 Boston Block, Seattle, Wash.; Secretary, Burt L. Fenner, New York City, N. Y.; Treasurer, D. Everett Waid, 1 Madison Ave., New York City, N. Y.

*Board of Directors for One Year*—Charles A. Coolidge, 122 Ames Building, Boston, Mass.; Charles A. Favrot, 505 Perrin Building, New Orleans, La.; Elmer C. Jensen, 1401 New York Life Building, Chicago, Ill. *For Two Years*—Edwin H. Brown, 716 Fourth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ben J. Lubschez, Reliance Building, Kansas City, Mo.; Horace Wells Sellers, 1301 Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia, Pa. *For Three Years*—William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco, Cal.; Burt L. Fenner, New York City; Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha, Neb.

### ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business before the Chapter, the meeting adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

Subject to approval..... 1918.

SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER, Vice-President,  
Acting Secretary.

### IN MEMORIAM

WHEREAS, By the inscrutable will of Providence our late brother architect and fellow director, G. Alexander Wright, a late member of this Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, has been taken from our midst; and

WHEREAS, In his death our Chapter has lost one of its most valued members, one who was faithful in the discharge of every duty entrusted to him, and honored for his attainments and achievements, as well within the profession as out of it,

*Resolved*, That in mourning his loss we shall ever revere the memory of a friend who won, by his genial personality, all with whom he came in contact, and who as an architect was zealous in his regard for the profession.

*Resolved*, That we tender our heartfelt condolence to his bereaved family and late associate and unite with them in their sorrow.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be requested to place these resolutions in full upon the minutes of the Chapter and to send a copy of the same to Mrs. Wright and family and Mr. Rushforth.

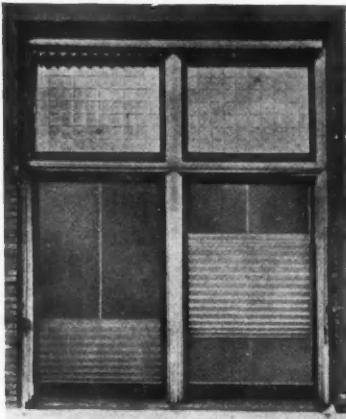
(Signed) JOHN BAKEWELL, JR., President,  
SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER, Vice-President,  
MORRIS M. BRUCE, Secretary,  
W. B. FAVILLE,  
AUGUST G. HEADMAN,  
CHARLES P. WEEKS,  
SMITH O'BRIEN,  
WM. C. HAYS.

### Minutes of Southern California Chapter

The one hundred and fifteenth regular meeting of the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A., was held at Hoffman's Cafe, 215 South Spring Street, Tuesday, March 12, 1918.

The meeting was called to order by the Secretary, Mr. H. F. Withey, at 7:30 p. m.

The following members were present: J. E. Allison, J. C. Austin, F. P. Davis, W. E. Erkes, R. G. Hubby, R. D. Johnson, J. P. Krempe, A. C. Martin, S. P. Marston, O. W. Morgan, S. T. Norton, A. W. Rea, A. R. Walker, G. B. Van Pelt, Jr., A. Wackerbarth, H. F. Withey.



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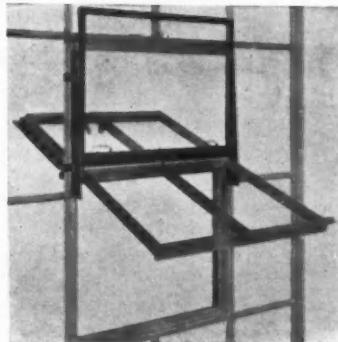
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As guests of the Chapter were present: Mr. P. H. Adams, architect, of London, England; Mr. Kauffman, architect, of Pasadena; Mr. H. E. Davis, member of the New York Chapter; Mr. E. C. English, of Champagne, Illinois, architect and engineer, and Mr. John Bowler, of the *Southwest Builder and Contractor*.

In the absence of the President, Mr. S. Tilden Norton was nominated and duly elected chairman pro tem to preside for the evening. Minutes of the one hundred and fourteenth regular meeting were read and approved.

For the report of the Board of Directors, the Secretary read the minutes of the ninetieth meeting, held on February 18th.

For the Committee on Public Information, Mr. J. E. Allison, chairman, reported that the committee had handled collection of drawings, photographs, etc., submitted for the Medal of Honor, and had forwarded the same to the Jury of Award at San Francisco. He also reported that the committee were in communication with the architects of Phoenix, who were desirous of repealing the State law of Arizona which calls for competition on public work, a law similar to that of California known as the law of 1872, and to pass a measure like that of the present law of California governing the practice of architecture.

For the City Planning Committee, Mr. Withey reported that the resolution made by the Chapter to the City Council petitioning for the drafting of a city planning ordinance had progressed thus far; that the ordinance had been drafted by the City Attorney, and on Thursday, March 14th, the Welfare Committee would hold a hearing open to the proponents of this measure.

The following communications were read:

From the Washington State Chapter of Architects relative to the nomination of Mr. Edward W. Donn, Jr., for candidate to the Board of Directors of the Institute. It was moved by Mr. Walker, seconded by Mr. Allison, and duly carried, that this Chapter endorse the nomination of Mr. Donn.

From the New York Chapter with reference to a protest against the movement to present and erect replicas of the George Grey Barnard statue of Lincoln in the capitols of one or more of the nations now allies of the United States. It was moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Austin and duly carried, that the Chapter endorse the resolution of the New York Chapter, and the Secretary was authorized to inform their secretary of said action.

From Mr. E. C. Kemper, Executive Secretary of the A. I. A., stating that an authorized jury of Fellows of the Institute had selected Mr. J. E. Allison as a candidate for a Fellowship, his name to be voted on at the next Institute convention in Philadelphia, requesting that the Chapter ratify Mr. Allison's name as candidate. It was moved by Mr. Austin, seconded by Mr. Kremel, and carried by a unanimous standing vote, that Mr. Allison's nomination be approved.

From Mr. George A. Diamond, vice-chairman of the Technical Societies, calling attention of the Chapter members to the weekly lunches held every Thursday, urging a larger attendance of architects.

Mr. Norton then read a report of the Jury of Award on the Medals of Honor, followed by the presentation of medal, accompanied by certificate, to Mr. Reginald D. Johnson in recognition of the architectural merit of the R. W. Rives house at Santa Barbara, for the award in "Class B" as provided in the program. In "Class C," medal and certificate were presented to Mr. J. E. Allison, for Allison & Allison, in consideration of the architectural merit in the State Normal School of Los Angeles. Both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Allison replied felicitously to the presentation of the medals.

It was moved, seconded and duly carried, that a cordial vote of thanks be extended to Messrs. W. B. Faville, William C. Hays and George W. Kelham, of San Francisco, who served as jurors, and that the Secretary write expressing the Chapter's appreciation of their service.

Under the head of New Business, the matter of electing delegate to the Institute convention to be held in Philadelphia on April 24th to 26th, inclusive, was discussed, followed by the nomination and election of Mr. J. J. Backus, with the names of Captain J. T. Vawter, Mr. A. F. Rosenheim, Mr. P. H. Frohman, and Mr. Ross Montgomery as first, second, third, and fourth alternates, in case of Mr. Backus' inability to serve.

Under the head of Papers and Discussions, Mr. P. H. Adams was introduced and talked briefly on the Quantity Survey System as used in England, and in closing spoke of the effect of the war on the practice of architecture in general.

Mr. H. E. Davis, next introduced, expressed his appreciation of the Chapter's hospitality, followed by Mr. Kauffman, who offered a few remarks to the same effect. Mr. English was the next speaker, and he talked at some length, describing his work in connection with the planning and construction of barracks on the aviation fields in various parts of the country.

At the conclusion of his remarks, the Secretary presented a resolution calling upon the Board of Directors of the Institute to consider at its next convention revising and amending Section 13 of the Canon of Ethics. After a short discussion, it was moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Austin and unanimously carried, that the resolution be adopted and spread upon the minutes of the meeting, and further that the Secretary be authorized to send a copy to the Institute Board of Directors and to the various Chapters in the United States.

In closing, Mr. Norton expressed the Chapter's appreciation of the presence of the guests and the talks they had given. The meeting adjourned at 10:15.

H. F. WITHEY, *Secretary*.

## Minutes of Washington State Chapter

The following members were present: Messrs. Huntington, Albertson, Bebb, Blackwell, Field, Gould, Josenhans, Loveless, Schack, Stephen, Thomas, Willatzen, Willcox, Baeder, Lawton, Williams, Mann, Siebrand, Svarz.

There were present, as guests of the Chapter, Professor Wolf, of the University of Washington; R. C. Erskine, of the Real Estate Association; W. Strang, president of the University of Washington Atlier.

Mr. Strang made some interesting remarks regarding the point of view of the Institute to the profession, which was followed by Professor Wolf's lecture on "Futurists' and Cubists' Art."

The minutes of the previous meetings were read and approved without correction.

### STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS

*Remodeling Committee:* Mr. Thomas, chairman, asked as to what policy should be pursued in extending the date of remodeling advice from March 1st in view of the activity which had been created by this campaign.

Mr. Huntington informed the Chapter that over twenty calls for assignments to architects had been made and suggested that the work be kept up. There being no opposition, this was agreed upon.

Mr. Thomas brought to the attention of the members that the joint committee of the Chamber of Commerce, the Real Estate Association and the Architects had desired to maintain their headquarters at the Manufacturers' Exhibition Building and that the Architects had been requested to install an exhibit there; that it was the intention of the committee to ask the organizations participating to each take over a week and present interesting evening programs. It was suggested as the date had not been set, that our Third Avenue exhibit be installed and moved to the Manufacturers' exhibit when the "Own Your Own Home" campaign was started.

Mr. Bebb moved that Mr. Thomas be authorized to inform the joint committee that the Chapter would be glad to transfer the exhibit at the proper time. This motion was carried.

*Exhibition Committee:* Mr. Mann stated that the committee had held several meetings and that they had sent out notices defining the character of the proposed exhibit, as being divided in three parts, as follows:

First: Section consisting of the Small House Plans prepared by the members.

Second: An Industrial Housing Exhibit suggested to be referred to the Industrial Housing Committee for preparation.

Third: A general exhibit of photographs of small and moderate sized houses.

Mr. Bebb suggested that the members look over their files and find material for the Industrial Housing section of the exhibit.

*Industrial Housing Committee:* Mr. Bebb, chairman, stated that his committee had not met since the last regular meeting and that he knew nothing more than appeared in the press regarding the subject. He suggested that it would be a good thing for the Chapter to offer its services to Mr. Flannery, a representative of the Shipping Board, who has been appointed to look into industrial housing in the West.

After some discussion, Mr. Willcox moved that we draw up an offer of our services to be sent to Mr. Whitaker and used by him as may be necessary. This motion was carried. Mr. Willcox explained that Mr. Whitaker was closely in touch with the situation and would know how best to act in the matter.

*The Capitol Plans Committee:* Mr. A. H. Albertson stated that his committee had not received any definite reply to our letter to the Governor.

Mr. Bebb stated that Mr. Wilder had written him that his firm expected to stand by any decision or action which the Chapter took.

Mr. Albertson further stated that he understood word had come to the Governor from the National Council of Defense in Washington that it would be unadvisable to construct the proposed building at this time.

*Special School Board Committee:* Mr. Blackwell, chairman, stated that his committee had presented the report to the school board which was adopted at our special meeting of February 17th, and that it was well received by the board; Mr. Shorrack having stated that, after hearing the report read, his views on the subject had been completely changed and he favored the proposals as outlined. The board informed the committee that they would not make an appointment of school architect at once, but would await further information which they expected to receive from Boston and St. Louis. They had no objection to the publication of the report in the daily press.

Mr. Huntington informed the Chapter that it had come to his knowledge that the school board were considering the erection of semi-temporary buildings costing approximately eight to ten thousand dollars in a few of the districts, and that they intimated that the Chapter would be consulted regarding the appointment of an archi-

tect to handle this work until the regular school architect was appointed.

*Small House Plans Committee:* Mr. Loveless, chairman, stated that there were now ten sets of plans on file at the Manufacturers' Association. Twenty members had agreed to prepare plans and it was hoped that all of them would soon have them ready. He stated that the President had been asked by the committee to appoint a Censorship Committee to go over these plans. This committee is composed of Mr. Albertson and Mr. Willcox.

Mr. Willcox expressed himself as being opposed to the secret deliberation of this committee and further stated that the drawings were not complete and did not represent the best architectural efforts, and that the work should approach the ideal and best possible product of the architect's office, and recommended that all of the drawings be done over.

#### NEW BUSINESS

Mr. Huntington brought to the attention of the members the project for a monument at Prefontaine Place. This matter was referred to the Civic Design Committee for investigation and report and it was suggested that their report include some reference to the Municipal Art Commission.

Mr. Huntington further called the attention of the meeting to the desirability of associating with the Associated Engineers' Society. Mr. Blackwell thought this a very desirable thing to do and moved that the matter be referred to the General Conference Committee.

The meeting adjourned at 10:30 p. m.



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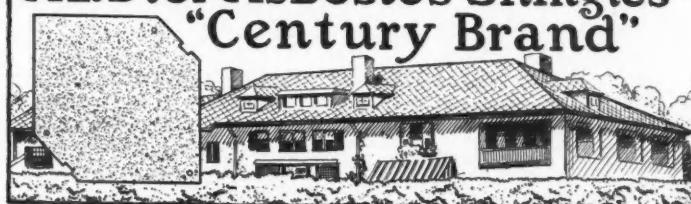
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Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.  
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 Los Angeles Pressed Brick Co., Frost Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.  
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